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P. J. BERCKMANS CO.

INCORPORATED

1904
1905

FRUITLAND NURSERIES
AUGUSTA GA.

ORDER SHEET FOR TREES AND PLANTS

DATE.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	STATE.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Inc.,

FRUITLAND NURSERIES, AUGUSTA, GA.

Please ship by (*State whether by express or freight*) .....

To (Name) M .....

Shipping Point ..... *State* .....

The following articles, for which I enclose amount above. **(Sign name on reverse side.)**

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

No Orders Filled for less than ONE DOLLAR.

Post Office Order, $.....

Express Order, $.....

Check, $.....

Cash, $.....

Postage Stamps, $.....

Send C. O. D. for $.....

Carry out the catalog price of each item. **Use this Sheet for Order Only.** If necessary to give additional instructions use space headed **Remarks. No Trees or Plants sent by mail.** No trees or plants sent C. O. D., unless one-half of amount is remitted before shipment. We never substitute unless fully authorized. **State if Substitution is Allowed should varieties first ordered be exhausted. (Yes, No.)**

In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to P. J. Berckmans Co., where frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

Clerks' Check.	QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	

Clerk's Check.	QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.	
		TOTAL, - -	$	

REMARKS.

SIGN NAME HERE.

M.....

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE.

Received	Ship	Filled

To Our Patrons.

WITH this edition of our **General Catalog of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., for fall of 1904 and spring of 1905,** we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm for many years past, and we tender our sincere thanks to the numerous customers who have been kind enough to recommend us. We shall ever strive to deserve such confidence and shall at any time be glad of the opportunity of forwarding catalogs to friends of our customers upon receipt of a line requesting us to do so. We feel a legitimate pride in numbering among our regular patrons many persons whose names appeared on our order book in 1857, and who have aided us with their faithful support in building up our present extensive horticultural establishment.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington Road (continuation of Broad street) and 1½ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the State, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

We have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, all our dealings being direct with purchasers.

The Nursery Department

is divided as follows: Roses, 25 acres; Fruit Trees, 275 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, 25 acres; Small Fruits, 15 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 40 acres.

The Greenhouse and Plant Department

now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass, 30,000 feet of which are devoted to palms alone. All modern approved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plant houses, a large area of cold frames allows us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants, which in our mild climate do not require artificial heat. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with horticultural progress and the times.

We may, therefore, claim that our stock of **trees and plants, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate, and to Southern fruit-growers together with healthy growth and large size,** is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and North and South America.

Catalogs.

The following Catalogs will be mailed free on application:

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

SPRING CATALOG of Palms, Ornamental Plants, Shrubs and Trees, issued in February,

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations of specialties for Nurserymen. Address,

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY,
(Incorporated.)

Telegraphic and Cable Address: BERCKMANS, Augusta, Georgia, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE A J SHOWALTER CO PRINTERS DALTON GA

Directions to Correspondents.

ALWAYS address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS CO., and NOT to individuals.

NOTE. All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

ORDER EARLY, as orders are filled in rotation. Do not wait until the ground is ready to plant before sending in your order.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in catalog. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs.; and always use the same name.

Give your post-office, county and state, also street and P. O. box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS. In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING. We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

A charge of 25 cents to 50 cents for packing is made on all orders under $5. Over this amount packing is free except on export orders. As these require large quantities of moss and extra labor the packing charges are from $2 to $5, according to size of case.

TERMS OF PAYMENT. Cash with order or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through Express or Bank. On all C. O. D. orders we require 25 per cent. of the bill remitted before shipment.

REMITTANCES. Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or by drafts on Augusta or New York. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. **Make all remittances payable to P. J. Berckmans Co.**

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect, when leaving our hands, but after delivering to forwarders all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES. Prices given for these on application. Orders for 100 or 1000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class at 100 rates, less than 40 at 10 rates, 400 at 1000 rates.

RESERVING TREES. When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months, after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

ERRORS. We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison.

All claims for errors must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

CLUB ORDERS. Special rates given on application.

RESPONSIBILITY. We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants that prove untrue.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Augusta being the terminal point of six lines of railroads, and two lines of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON. This usually commences about the 1st of November; and open ground stock can be shipped until the middle of March. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent at almost any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. Our nurseries are free from these. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping as required by State law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or diseases of any kind is made doubly sure.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
1 foot	43,560	6 feet	1,210	12 feet	302	20 feet	108
2 feet	10,890	7 feet	888	14 feet	222	25 feet	70
3 feet	4,840	8 feet	680	15 feet	193	30 feet	48
4 feet	2,722	9 feet	537	16 feet	170	35 feet	35
5 feet	1,742	10 feet	435	18 feet	134	40 feet	27

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

KILLS
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.
INSECTS

A Wonderful Insect and Bug Exterminator.

Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out of doors. Effectively destroys Squash and Potato Bugs, Currant Worms, Lice, Green Fly, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. For domestic purposes it rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals, Prevents poultry lice. This popular Insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results.

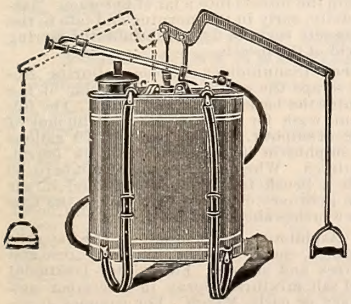
3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons prepared, solution, 10c.; mail, postpaid, 13c.
8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons, prepared solution, 20c.; mail, postpaid, 28c.
10-lb cake (by express) $3.00.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

GOULD'S SPRAY PUMPS.

They always represent the best value. They are made by pump specialists of over 50 years' standing.

BETTER SPRAYERS ARE NOT MADE.



"Handy," $10.20.

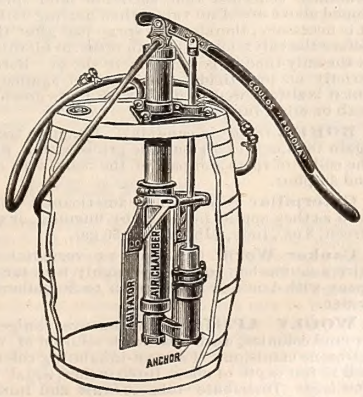
"HANDY" the best Knapsack Spray Pump.

"POMONA." The best pump on the market for spraying Bordeaux and other mixtures.

WE HANDLE EVERYTHING FOR SPRAYING.

"HOW TO SPRAY, WHEN TO SPRAY."

A very valuable booklet FREE Write for it.



"Pomona," $15.84.
(Without barrel).

General Information for Planters

Preparation of the Soil.

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a two horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost, well decomposed, or about one pound of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manure.

Selection of Trees.

For this climate experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree as possible.

Preparation of the Tree.

Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year peach or apple trees* to a naked stem 1½ or 2½ feet high, leaving no side branches. *Two-year-old* trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower limb less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two-year-old trees.

TIME FOR PLANTING. In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

After-Culture.

FOR GARDENS Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in the spring.

FOR ORCHARDS Drill in cow peas in May or June, or keep the ground planted in cotton, vegetables or melons. Leave at least 4 feet between trees and crop Cultivate frequently until middle of August. Do not plant corn or small grained crops in your orchard if soil is of light character, but for stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using a suitable commercial fertilizer; turn under in spring and drill in peas as above directed. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal, plaster, or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized.

Care of Trees on Arrival.

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees without unpacking in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to the air or light.

Injurious Insects.

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalog allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

APPLES.

Apple Worm (Carpocapsa pomonella) or Codlin Moth. Spray with Paris Green at the rate of 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture, after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value when dealing with the codlin moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. Bordeaux no being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codlin moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other fungus diseases.

BORER (Saperda candida). Examine trees in spring and again in June and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (Clisiocampa americana.) Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris Green, 8 oz., lime, 1 lb., water. 50 gal.

Canker Worm (Anisopteryx vernate.) Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil. Or spray with 4 ounces Paris green to 50 gallons of Bordeaux or water.

WOOLY APHIS. (Schizoneura lanigera) For above ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to the depth of about three inches, equal to the spread of the tree. Distribute tobacco dust and immediately replace the soil.

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Curculio (Conotrachelos nenuphar). Spray the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green, 4 ounces, lime 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen. Ten days later Bordeaux and Paris green. If Peach and Plum trees are in foliage, use three pounds copper sulphate, 9 pounds lime and 50 gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting, and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (Sanninoidea exitiosa). During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvæ or grubs. The following is an excellent wash for peach trees: One bushel of quick lime, 20 pounds of sulphur, 1 gallon coal tar, 50 gallons water. Mix tar and sulphur in 10 gallons of water in barrel, add lime, keep well stirred. When entirely slaked dilute to 50 gallons. Apply with a brush in winter to body and larger limbs of the tree. In February draw the earth up to the tree forming a cone about 6 inches above the level.

San Jose Scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, walnut, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter treatment use lime, sulphur and salt mixture. Spray in December and again late in February or early March. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part

of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime, sulphur and salt mixture, applying this with a brush to the trunks and larger limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young growth.

Lime, Salt and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, 30 lbs.; sulphur, ground, 20 lbs.; salt, 15 lbs.; water to make 60 gallons. Place 8 or 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. Stir in the sulphur as rapidly as convenient and from time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After at least one hour's constant boiling the salt should be added and the boiling continued for another half hour. Then dilute with the required amount of water, preferably hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime, salt and sulphur wash is now generally recommended and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit or other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap and kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them.

[NOTE—If your trees are infected with any insects or fungus diseases, send infected portion to your experiment station, your State Entomologist or U. S. Entomologist at Washington D. C.]

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS.

Twig Girdler (Oncideres cingulatus.) All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

Borer (Prionus). These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree; must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of trees in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Catterpillar (Catocoala maestosa). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, 4 ounces, lime 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water.

GRAPE VINES.

Phylloxera. Various insecticides are recommended but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (Erythroneura vitis.) Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (Desmia maculatis). Kerosene emulsion or London Purple as a spray.

Borer (Prionus.) Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flee Beetle (Haltica Chalybea.) Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (Cæliodes inæqualis.) London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES.

Beetle (Haltica ignita.) Dust leaves with dry lime.

Dangerous Fungus Diseases.

Apple Tree Blight. May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with copper sulphate before the buds swell, and before the buds open Bordeaux mixture (4-6-50). When fruit is well set, Bordeaux (3-9-50). Repeat this spraying at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Spraying may be continued until fruit begins to ripen. Dusting with flowers of Sulphur is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used, but the sulphur should be applied every 10 to 14 days.

All mummified fruit and limbs showing Brown Rot must be removed and burned.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

Peach and Plum Rosette. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl (Exoascus deformans.) Spray with Bordeaux (3-9-50) at least two weeks before the fruit buds open; only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the fruit crop. In case of San Jose Scale in the same orchard the lime, salt and sulphur wash may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl at one spraying.

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling spray with copper solution; as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture, (3-9-50) and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later repeat application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flee beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Pyrethrum. 1 ounce of the "Buhach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper Sulphate, 4 pounds, quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have 25 gallons. The blue stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than 24 hours. Remember this.

Copper Sulphate Solution. Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter use 25 gallons of water.

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for Paris Green and London Purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces Paris Green, 1 pound fresh lime to 50 gallons of water. Paris Green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

London Purple. Use same proportions as for Paris green, but being very caustic, it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for plum or peach trees, and only for insects that chew.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of Kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added). Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce, water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Lemon Oil. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Sulphur, 1 pound; 1 pound of air-slaked lime, and boil it in 8 quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about 6 quarts; add one gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five or six days until the spider is eradicated.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, is a universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth. (This soap for sale by us. See particulars on enclosed circular.)

SPRAYING.

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright sunshiny days. (We recommend the Gould Pumps. Write us for prices on these, we can save you money.)

Fruit Department

Apples

Summer and early fall varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as Southern Seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for *late fall and winter*. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during the month.

Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Ga., S. C., N. C. and Ala., fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states. The season of maturity is given for latitude of Augusta.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only *standards*, grown by either being budded or grafted upon *whole seedling stocks*. *We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots.* We have always advocated planting trees propogated on whole seedling stocks, and hold to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Standard, two years old, well branched, 5 to 7 feet	$ .15	$1.50	$12.00	$100.00
Standard, { Two year, 4 feet medium, or { One year old, 4 to 6 feet, single stem	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS.

ASTRACHAN RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower, excellent and profitable.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large, oblate, conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July, exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender; juicy, and well flavored. An excellent home-market Apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET. (Southern Striped June.) Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; sub-acid and of high flavor. June 20 and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high flavored. Middle of July and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive.

Gravenstein. Large, striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

Hominy, or Sops of Wine. Medium, red; very juicy, subacid. July

HORSE. (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large, green, acid; good for cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and August. Very productive.

KANSAS QUEEN. Large, yellow; nearly covered with crimson. Good quality. Very reliable, productive and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light, sandy soils. July and August.

May Pippin. Small, yellow, good quality. Ripens first of the season.

OLDENBURG. Large; striped; juicy, sub-acid; good grower; prolific. June 25 to July 15.

RED JUNE. Medium; conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhode's Orange. Large, conical; red on orange ground thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15

SUMMER GOLDEN PIPPIN. Medium; yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly acid. July to August. Tree bears young. An excellent summer apple; extensively cultivated in western North Carolina.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS.

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE. (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain.) Large; oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese). Medium green or yellow; crisp, sub-acid, fine flavor. September to January. Compact grower and prolific.

EQUINETELEE (Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen.) Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September and lasts until November; tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green, subacid; quality best. August and September.

Grime's Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp; rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

HARGROVE. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate, golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; sub-acid; quality best. Maturity October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall apples.

MRS. BRYAN. Origin, Walker county Ga. Very large orange-red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow; crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Red Bietigheimer. A German apple which has given good results in several sections, but is still comparatively new.

AUTUMN APPLES--Continued.

Fruit, large cream-colored, mostly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, and of pleasant flavor. September and October.

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor, quality very good. Matures June to September.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity October, very showy fruit.

WINTER APPLES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS.

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS (N. Y. Pippin, and Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate, greenish yellow with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

BISMARK. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the U. S. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Has fruited with us.

Horn (N. C Vandevere). Medium; flat or conical, here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Kittageskee. Medium; yellow; flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens in November and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.

Mangum (Carter, Gully.) Medium; red striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

POORHOUSE. Large; roundish, oblate. Pale yellowish green; russet dots. Flesh yellowish; compact; moderately juicy; mild subacid: very good: vigorous grower. In offering this variety a valuable addition is being made to our winter varieties; it being an exceptionally good keeper. We recommend it for the Piedmont section. Ripens last of October.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russety; tender, juicy, subacid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and a thrifty tree.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty, but open grower.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

ROUGH AND READY. A most excellent winter variety. Good keeper.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome, medium quality, moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite) Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright, crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality; it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.

STEVENSON'S. Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor's Red.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red; vinous, quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

YATES. (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL or JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER. Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid; very good. October to January. A profitable market variety for the upper section.

N. B.--Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

CIDER APPLES.

Hewe's Virginia Crab. Small; dark red; regular and profuse bearer. October to March.
Yates. See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Siberian Crabs. These produce an abundance of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty, Red** and **Transcendant.**

Apricots

Prices, 25 cents each, $1 for 10; $15 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July.

The best varieties are as follows: **Early Golden, Moorpark, St. Ambrose, Roman and Royal.**

Cherries

All grafted or budded upon Mahaleb stock, which is the most desirable stock for this section. The cherry is uncertain in this latitude and still more unreliable further south, but in the upper sections it succeeds well.

DUKES AND MORELLO CHERRIES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year, 4 to 5 feet, branched	$ .25	$2.00	$17.50
One year, 3 to 4 feet, branched	.20	1.75	15 00

DYEHOUSE. A very early and popular variety. Ripens one week earlier than Early Richmond.

EARLY RICHMOND. Deep red. A very valuable variety.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Blackish red; rich, acid. Late.

LATE DUKE. Large; light red. Late.

May Duke. Dark red. A very popular sort. Early.

MONTMORENCI (Large.) Large; fine flavor. Prolific.

MORELLO (Common.) Blackish red; acid. The most reliable for this section.

OSTHEIM. Large; nearly black; rich and juicy. Late.

OLIVET. Large; red; subacid.

ROYAL DUKE. Dark red.

WINDSOR. Large; liver colored, Fine late variety.

CHERRIES--Contined.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year, 5 to 6 feet, partly branched	$ .25	$2.00	$17.50
One year, 4 to 5 feet, whips	.20	1.75	15.00

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large; black.

BELLE DE CHOISY. Bright red; early.

EARLY LAMAURIE. Large; dark purple.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Large; yellow and red.

LUELLING. Very large; black. Very fine.

WERDER'S EARLY BLACK. Large; black. Early.

WRAGG. Dark purple; medium size; fine quality.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large; early; has a red cheek; juicy; one of the best.

Figs

Price, two years old, 25c each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100; one year old, 20c each, $1.50 for 10; $10 per 100. Best varieties for general cultivation in CAPITALS.

Angelique, or Early Lemon. Small; greenish yellow; early.

BRUNSWICK or MADONNA. Very large; violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA. Medium; blue-black; good.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

Blue Genoa. Medium; bluish black.

CELESTIAL. Small; pale violet; with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA. Green, crimson pulp: prolific.

LEMON. Large; yellow; sweet.

Madeline. Small; white.

White Marseilles, White Nerii, White Smyrna. Varieties recommended for drying. All produce large fruit.

Pears

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. We grow standard Pear trees only.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING. Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up	$ .25	$2.00	$15.00

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South. We offer an immense stock of thrifty, well-grown trees.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow; with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising If allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August and between the LeConte and the Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Hawaii (or Sandwich Island.) Medium, round, Bergamot shaped. Very prolific. Foliage luxuriant. Fine tree. Valuable for cooking and canning purposes. October to December.

LeConte, or Chinese Pear. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool dark room, or drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to the end of August. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

Smith's. Almost identical with LeConte, in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

SUMMER.

Alamo. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, bronze cheek. Tree vigorous grower; bears young.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative. (Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne.) Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small, melting, very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Philadelphia. Large; melting, very good. Middle of July.

Reliance. Medium; Bergamont shape brown-red with russet. Flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, and high flavored. Quality very good to best. Ripens middle of July to middle of August.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

AUTUMN AND WINTER.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. September.

Buerre Diel. Very large; buttery, rich. Vigorous grower. September.

Buerre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored. Tree a vigorous grower, and most reliable bearer. Middle of August to September,

LaFrance. Resembles Duchesse d'Angouleme, but a month to six weeks later.

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

N. B.—In addition to the varieties listed above, we can supply a few trees each of ten other desirable varieties.

Peaches

PRICES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
First size, 4 feet and up, heavy ..... $	15	$1 25	$10 00	$60 00
Second size, 3 to 4 feet, stocky	10	1 00	8 00	50 00
June Buds, 1 to 2 feet			5 00	25 00

Best varieties for Commercial Orchards in Heavy Type.

All of Peach Trees are propogated from buds taken from the best bearing trees, we therefore know our trees to be *true to name*, perfectly healthy, free from disease and first-class in every respect. We do not grow cheap and inferior peach trees.

JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES.

These trees are very popular in the South. They grow off readily and in every way are just as desirable as the larger sizes. We can supply 1 to 2 feet June Budded trees of the following varieties in large quantities:

BELLE,
CARMAN,
ELBERTA,
GREENSBORO.
HILEY.
RED RIVER,
THURBER,
WADDELL,
STINSON'S OCTOBER,

Directions for Cultivating the Peach.—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant June Buds, or one year old trees, 18 x 18 feet, cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply one and one-half to two pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash. Prune every year by cutting off one-third to one-half oft he previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise woodlice will injure the peach trees. In preparing orchard land plow deep, if necessary subsoil. Cow peas drilled in two feet apart, leaving at least four feet on each side of the trees, is the best crop to grow in a peach orchard. Cultivate frequently and in February or March turn under the cow peas. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation. After the cow peas have been turned under all subsequent cultivations can be done with a harrow and cultivator. After the fruit is harvested drill in peas for a cover crop.

To prevent brown rot see page 5 for directions. (Never spray when a tree is in bloom.)

FREESTONES

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific and bear very young.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower; very prolific; fine shipper. Ripe July 5 to 20.

BERENICE (China strain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper; its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after 25 years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

CARMAN. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripe June 20 to July 1.

EARLY TILLOTSON. Medium; white covered with red; melting, good. Very prolific; stands shipping well. Ripe June 20 to 25.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of high flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively.

EMMA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort in some sections.

FLEITAS, or YELLOW ST. JOHN. (May Beauty). Medium, roundish; orange yellow, with a deep, red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek, highly colored in the sun, becoming a favorite and profitable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle.) Ripens July 1 to 5, or just after Tillotson, but of larger size. Highly colored; quality good. A first-class shipping variety.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large; white, washed with carmine: flesh tinged pink; juicy, vinous, subacid; very good. Ripens July 1 to 10. A good early market variety.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September.

RED RIVER. An improvement on Early Louise, but of larger size. Best quality; fine shipper and a most profitable market sort. June 10 to 15.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well. July 20 and lasts three weeks.

THURBER. Large to very large, skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but is perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

WADDELL. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific; a fine market sort. Ripe June 15 to 20.

CLINGSTONES.

GENERAL LEE. Improved Chinese Cling. Above medium, oblong, creamy white with carmine wash; flesh very fine grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10.

Heath Late White (White English Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rauy, White Globe, Henrietta, etc.) Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

Oriole. Large, yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

Pineapple (Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early, Lemon Cling, etc.) Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality. Middle of August.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. The most profitable late peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

PEACH CULTURE.

By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton. The best work on Peach growing. It has been thoroughly revised and a large portion of it rewritten, bringing it down to date. Illustrated, 204 pages, 5 x 7 inches. Cloth, $1.00.

Persimmons--(Japanese)

(Diospyros Kaki.)

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 year, grafted, heavy, well branched, 5 to 6 feet	$ .50	$4 00	
1 year, grafted, - - - - - 3 to 5 feet	.25	2 00	$15 00

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the coast region. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and prolific bearer. As it is apt to overbear the fruit should be thinned out, leaving only a number commensurate with the size of the tree. The fruit varies in color and shape. The dark-fleshed varieties are never astringent, but the light-fleshed varieties should never be eaten until soft. The flesh also varies in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these it remains solid and quite astringent until November, but become soft and edible after being house-ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark-brown flesh are edible while still solid, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before being eaten. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the trees until just before a frost, is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. Gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping; some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season:

The list we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in English.

Hachiya (Beehive in Japanese—Synonyms: Costata, Imperial, Yomato). Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed, 2½x3 inches; average weight, 5 ozs.; flesh deep orange red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, Tane-nashi, or Seedless, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and colors has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large; averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ozs. in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Flesh, bright orange red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Maru-Gata (Round shaped in Japanese.) Synonym: Yedo Ichi. Medium; round; some specimens slightly oblong. Flattened at base and narrowing at apex. Skin dark red, often with black mottlings near apex. Flesh mahogany brown, with darker spots. Is edible while solid as early as October.

Miyo-Tan (*Mazeli*). Round or slightly oblong; 2½ inches in diameter; average weight, 5½ ounces; slightly ribbed; skin deep orange red; flesh usually deep brown-red, but bright-red or half-brown specimens are often produced upon the same tree, the result of cross fertilization by other varieties. Tree of medium or dwarf growth; exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and become so as early as October 1.

Okame (Mikado, or Oblong Hiyakume). Large, roundish oblate. 3 x 3½ inches. Skin orange yellow, changing to carmine. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Tsuru-no-ko (*Stork Egg; Mino kaki*) Large, oblong. 2½x3½ inches; weight, 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces. Skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Zengi or **Zingi** (Name of Japanese village.) Small, 1¾ x 2 inches, weight 3 to 4 ozs. Flesh dark brown with darker spots: very sweet. Edible as early as the middle of September, while still solid. Very prolific.

Plums

Native Varieties.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE

Price, one year old, very fine, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 or 18 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta, from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Maturity, August and September.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermillion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit, prolific bearer.

N. B.—All these plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops, and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened.

Japanese Plums

(Prunus triflora of Botanists; Prunus Japonica of Pomologists.)

Price of trees, one year, very fine, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the Le Conte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy in the far North, and for our Southern States they open a new era in Plum Culture. We have fruited many varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices, received under similar names, contain the same varieties.

As with the persimmons, our Japanese horticultural friends have given to their plums names usually indicating a class or type, and thus helped our own pomologists in increasing the already existing confusion.

To simplify the nomenclature, and to avoid the increase of an already perplexing synonymy, specific names, under which these varieties are now being disseminated by leading American nurserymen have been adopted.

These plums are not curculio proof, and the fruit must be sprayed, as suggested on page 5. Distance for planting, 15 to 20 feet each way. All are budded on Mariana stock unless noted.

JAPANESE PLUMS--Continued.

Abundance, or Yellow-Flesh Botan. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple carmine, and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several numbers as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

WICKSON PLUM.

Apple (from L. Burbank, 1898.) Fruit large, 2½ inches in diameter; reddish purple when ripe; flesh firm, pale red, sweet or subacid, rich, high flavored; nearly freestone. Ripens after Burbank.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles Abundance or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from 2 to 3 weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of a very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

Chabot. Two and one-half inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid; subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This is identical with **Bailey** of several growers.

Doris. Medium size; juicy; sweet; good quality. Remains on tree for a long time. Ripe July 30.

Douglass (Synonyms: Munson, of Professor Bailey; Hytan-Kayo, of Texas growers.) Large, pointed, dark, purplish carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 20 to August 1. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

Kerr, or Hattankio No. 2. Variable in shape, usually pointed, 1¾ x 1½ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the *Hattankio-Togari* (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called *Hattankio-Maru* (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20. Very prolific; an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small, which adheres slightly to the flesh. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo or the **White Plum).** Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 15. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate or Red June or Long Fruit. 1¾ x 1½ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large fruited market variety. A good keeper and has brought high prices.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color; well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section and adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson purple; flesh very firm, yellow; juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.

The following varieties of plums do well in the Piedmont sections:

Clyman. Seedling from California. Large, reddish purple; flesh firm; freestone; vigorous and a good bearer.

Giant Prune. The largest prune known; fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces each, retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties. Desirable for the upper sections.

Imperial Gage. Fruit above medium size. Flesh greenish; very juicy and rich.

Lombard. Medium, violet red; juicy. Recommended for the upper sections.

FUNGI AND FUNGICIDES.

By Prof. Clarence M. Weed. A practical manual concerning the fungous diseases of cultivated plants and the means of preventing their ravages. The author has endeavored to give such a concise account of the most important facts relating to these as will enable the cultivator to combat them intelligently. 99 illustrations. 222 pages. 5 x 7 inches. Paper, 50c. Cloth, $1.00.

Nut-Bearing Trees

SPANISH CHESTNUT AT FRUITLAND.

CHESTNUTS.

AMERICAN (Our Native Variety)	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, well branched	$1 25	$10 00	$
Extra heavy trees, 6 to 8 feet, well branched	1 00	7 50	50 00
Extra heavy trees, 4 to 6 feet, well branched	50	4 00	30 00
Extra heavy trees, 3 to 4 feet, well branched	25	2 00	15 00
LARGE SPANISH.			
4 to 5 feet, very heavy	50	4 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00

Yields very large nuts: not as sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

FILBERTS.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 years, 5 to 6 feet, heavy, branched	$ 50	$4 00	
4 years, 3 to 4 feet, heavy, branched	35	3 00	
3 years, 2 to 3 feet, stocky	25	2 00	15 00

European White. Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

PECANS

(Grafted and Budded)

All of our Pecans are grafted and budded on two-years thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a beautiful stock of the following well known varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 5 feet, very heavy	$1 50	$12 50	$100 00
1 to 2 feet, very heavy	1 00	10 00	85 00

BOLTON. A Florida variety of excellent quality. Nut oval shape, large size, running 40 to the pound. Fine cracking quality, heavy kernel of good flavor. Tree annual and prolific bearer.

FROTCHER'S EGG SHELL. Very large; nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth. Meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entire from the shell.

PRIDE OF THE COAST. (Synonyms: Columbian, Mammoth, Rome). Originated in Louisiana. Nut frequently two inches in length; shell moderately thin; delicate flavor. Tree a very vigorous grower. Nuts will run from 24 to 32 to the pound.

STUART. Nut of large size, about 2 inches long by ¾-inches in diameter. Thin shell. Quality good. Heavy bearer.

VAN DEMAN. Nut large. About 45 to 50 to the pound. Oblong shell. Quite thin. Good quality.

PECANS

(Seedlings)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2-year seedlings, 18 to 24 inches	$ 25	$2 00	$15 00	$
1-year seedlings, 8 to 12 inches high	15	1 25	8 00	75 00

LOUISIANA PAPER SHELL. Grown from extra large nuts averaging from 50 to 60 to the pound. These nuts are taken from 4 isolated trees in Louisiana. For

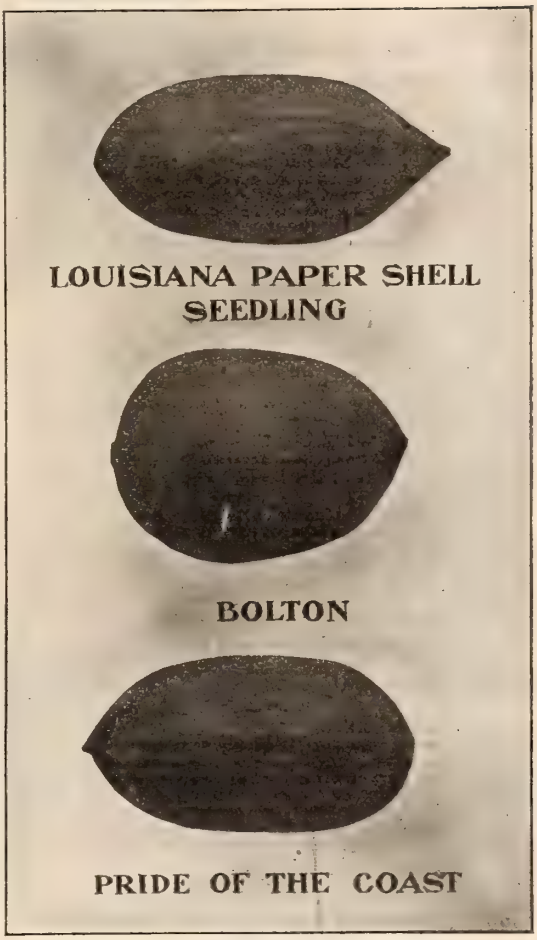
NUT-BEARING TREES--Continued.

sixteen years our seedlings have been grown from the above trees exclusively. Their flowers being thus self-fertilized will reproduce at the rate of from 60 to 80 per cent. Seedlings grown from nuts gathered from promiscuous trees in groves vary greatly in size and quality. The market price of large Paper-Shell Nuts ranges from 50 to 75 cents per pound, for nuts running from 50 to 60 to the pound, whereas the small hard-shell nuts can be secured at from 5 cents to 6 cents per pound.

The cultivation of the Pecan is being rapidly increased. After the trees are sufficiently large they seldom fail to produce annually a large and regular crop, and are a source of much revenue after they have attained the bearing age, which varies from seven to ten years after planting. Pecans can be successfully grown as far north as Iowa; its natural distribution includes over 15 degrees. Any land producing a good growth of hardwoods, such as oak, hickory, etc., is fitted for the profitable production of this nut, but the moist and sandy lands of the river and creek bottoms, subject to occasional overflow, are particularly adapted to this tree.

The tree should be set from 40 to 50 feet apart; dig the holes at least 2 feet square, and fill in with top soil and well decomposed stable manure; mix this thoroughly with the soil. Plant one or two-year old trees. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap-root, as this causes the root to branch, thus giving more food to the tree, and at the same time giving it a firmer hold upon the land.

Keep the trees thoroughly cultivated and free from grass and weeds. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, crimson clover, vegetables, etc. Caterpillars are frequently very troublesome; at the first appearance destroy these by burning the web with a torch on a pole. If very abundant spray with Paris Green or arsenate of lead. The "twig girdler" is also sometimes very destructive. As soon as the girdled limbs fall to the ground, gather and burn; this will prevent the larvæ from hatching.



WALNUT--BLACK

Our Native Species.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 years, 3 to 4 feet, very stocky	50c	$3 00	$20 00	
1 year, 18 to 24 inches	25c	1 50	10 00	$80 00

This is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

WALNUT

EARLY-BEARING, or PRAEPARTURIENSIS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 years, 3 to 4 feet, very heavy	75c	$6 00	
3 years, 2 to 3 feet	50c	3 50	
2 years, 15 to 18 inches	25c	2 00	$17 50

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four years old; nuts are of good quality and mature early in fall.

WALNUT--ENGLISH

Thin-Shelled or Maderia Nut

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 years, 6 feet, heavy	75c	$6 00	
4 years, 4 to 5 feet	50c	4 00	$30 00
3 years, 3 to 4 feet	35c	3 00	20 00
2 years, 18 to 24 inches	25c	2 00	15 00

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keeps sweet a long time.

(NOTE—The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence, many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate for ordinary crops are available for Walnuts Never plant these trees in pipe-clay or undrained soil.)

WALNUT--JAPAN

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 years, heavy, 2 to 3 feet	30c	$2 50	$20 00
2 year-old trees, 12 to 18 inches	25c	1 75	15 00
1 year, 8 to 10 inches		1 50	10 00

Juglans Cordiformis. Differs from Juglans Sieboldiana in form of nuts, which are broad-pointed and flattened. Nuts of medium size, shell thinner than Sieboldiana and if cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire. The meat is of good quality. Tree very vigorous grower; attains a great height, has a magnificent head. A very valuable acquisition. Perfectly hardy. We consider this the best of the Japan Walnuts. Destined to become a valuable nut for market.

Juglans Sieboldiana. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts. Wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters of from 12 to 20 nuts each. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. The tree has an abundance of fibrous roots and transplants readily.

(NOTE—Can supply Walnuts in immense quantities. Prices per 1000 will be given on application.)

The Principles of Fruit-Growing.

By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.

Fourth Edition—545 pages—331 Illustrations—$1.50.

Small Fruits.

BLACKBERRIES

Strong Plants, 50 cents for 10, $2 per 100; $15 per 1,000.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR BLACKBERRIES.—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but soil must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventative for rust, spray with copper-sulphate solution during the fall and winter and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks 6 to 7 feet each way; as soon as the fruiting season is past remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round; good quality. One of the most popular sorts.

Early Cluster. One of the largest and most productive; fine early sort.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety; fruit of immense size; early and enormous bearer, very hardy, and promises to be a very popular market sort.

Wilson's Early. A fine, very large early sort. Of excellent flavor. Ripens finely. Very productive and one of the best market sorts. Ripens end of May.

DEWBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, $2 for 100, $12 per 1000.

Austin's Improved. After trying this variety for several years, we pronounce it, with confidence, the best Dewberry for this climate. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, as it is 8 to 10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. 25 two-year plants produced 40 quarts of immense berries.

RASPBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, $2 per 100, $15 per 1000.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR RASPBERRIES.—The same as for Blackberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring.

Columbia. Fruit resembles Shaffers; very large purplish; vigorous and productive.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial, this proves one of the best and most reliable of the red fruited varieties. Fruit red; large of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow, similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

Loudon. Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive, and stands the Southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble. The more we see of this berry the better we like it.

STRAWBERRIES

Price of strong plants, tied in bunches of 25, 50 cents per 100, $4 per 1,000, Special prices for large lots.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—The strawberry adapts itself to almost any soil which is not too wet or arid, but it will do best on a deep, rich, sandy loam. The land should be thoroughly prepared by being broken up with a two-horse turn-plow, first applying from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of well-decomposed manure to the acre; a top-dressing of hardwood ashes (40 or 50 bushels), muriate of potash (300 to 400 lbs.) or bone meal (500 lbs.) should be applied per acre during February. Avoid nitrogenous fertilizers just before the blooming period, as these will induce a strong vine at the expense of the fruit; the plant is also forced into a very sappy growth, which will make it tender and therefore susceptible to being burned out during the hot, dry summers. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the following spring; but a large crop cannot be expected until the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, so that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Set the plants in rows 3x1 feet, thus one acre will require 14,520 plants. For the South we advise matted rows in preference to stool cultivation, as the former is more resistant to prolonged droughts. After the crop is gathered keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. Remove all runners as fast as they appear; this will increase the size of the plant and also the quantity of the berries produced. We have tested hundreds of varieties of strawberries and find few that will give general satisfaction. Locality has a great influence upon the success of this fruit and therefore we cannot depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils and localities.

MULCHING—After a thorough working of the soil in the early spring, a thin covering of straw or leaves can be placed around, but not over the plants. Let this mulching remain during the fruiting period, then remove. Keep the beds well cultivated and free from weeds during the balance of the year.

SEX OF BLOSSOM.—The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are termed *staminate*, but some varieties, destitute of stamens, are imperfect and are termed *pistillate*. The latter are, as a rule, the most productive if planted near perfect flowering sorts; otherwise they will not produce fruit. Plant three rows of a good pistillate variety, then three rows of a perfect or staminate sort, etc. **Hoffman, Lady Thompson, Michel** and **Tennessee Prolific** are good pollenizers, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

ORDERING PLANTS. We cannot fill orders for plants at the prices quoted until the plants are well rooted, and providing that the condition of soil admits of being dug with safety. To fill orders for plants before the last crop of runners is well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We request our patrons not to have plants forwarded until the weather is sufficiently cool, and the soil in good order to plant with safety.

Leading market varieties in CAPITALS.

All varieties listed below are *staminate*, or with perfect blossoms, except those marked (P), which are *pistillate*.

Bessie. Large, crimson, firm: excellent flavor; resembles Sharpless; plant very vigorous. Ripe April 25.

Beverly. Large, irregular in shape; deep red, colors evenly; quality very good; foliage healthy; a fancy market sort.

BIG BOB. Very large; deep red, somewhat irregular; sweet; best in rich, sandy land. An all-round good berry. Ripe May 1.

Excelsior. Very productive; medium to large size; dark red; globular form. Fine flavor. Heavy yielder. A promising variety.

HOFFMAN. Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous and stands the summer well. Origin, Charleston, S. C. Remarkably successful in the coast region. Can supply this variety in very large quantities. Matures two weeks in advance of Wilson's Albany. Ripe April 15.

LADY THOMPSON. Large; usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm, sweet, quality good; as early as the earliest, and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy. The most profitable early variety for this section. Ripe April 15.

Marshall. Berries of regular form; dark, glossy red; fine flavor. A fine amateur sort.

MAY KING. Berry medium; bright scarlet; early, quality good.

MICHEL. Medium, regular and globular; colors evenly, dark red; quality very good; very prolific, and ripens very early. In some sections it is the earliest of all varieties. Foliage healthy; plants robust. A valuable early variety for shipping. Ripe April 20.

STRAWBERRIES--Continued.

Mrs. Cleveland. Very large, regular in shape; good quality; plants healthy and prolific; an excellent berry for family use. Ripe April 30.

NICK OHMER. Bright red; smooth, round berry; best quality. A desirable new sort.

SAMPLE (P). Of large size; good quality. An enormous bearer and continues to produce fruit for a long time. A fine variety.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. Large; dark red; flesh red; firm; berries average; even in size; quality very good; vigorous grower and an excellent pollenizer.

TUBBS. Large, deep red; best quality; productive and healthy growth. This is considered as a rival of the Wilson's Albany Ripe May 1.

WILSON'S ALBANY. Large; always regular; high flavor; subacid; prolific; vigorous grower No variety combines more good qualities. In 1857 we received 6 plants from Mr. Wilson, and our present stock is directly descended from these plants. Ripe May 1.

Miscellaneous Fruits

ELÆAGNUS--JAPAN OLEASTER

(Gumi Fruit of the Japanese.)

ELÆAGNUS EDULIS (Longipes.)

Strong, field grown plants, 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $18 per 100.

A low-growing shrub. We have specimen plants about 10 feet high and 15 feet spread, which have for a number of years produced immense quantities of fruits, which ripens here early in May, and continues through a period of four weeks. Fruit about one-third inch in length, oblong; bright red and covered with minute white dots. This plant is well worthy of cultivation, both for ornament and for its fruit, which is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor; makes a beautiful jelly. Foliage light green, silvered beneath. Flowers fragrant. Plant perfectly hardy, almost evergreen.

ELÆAGNUS SIMONII (Simon's Oleaster.)

Pot grown, 15 to 18 inches, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Fruit larger than edulis; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental.

ERIOBOTRYA--JAPONICA (LOQUAT) (MEDLAR)

(Biwa of the Japanese.)

POT GROWN.

4 years, 3 to 4 feet, heavy.....75 cents each, $5.00 per 10.
3 years, 24 to 30 inches.....50 cents each, 3.00 per 10
2 years, 18 to 24 inches.....35 cents each, 2.50 per 10.
2 years, 15 to 18 inches.....25 cents each, 2.00 per 10.

Japan Medlar. Trees of medium height, with long glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white, in spikes; and produced in winter; fruit of the size of the Wild Goose plum; round or oblong; bright yellow and produced in clusters; subacid and refreshing. Maturity from end of February to April. Not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here. This is well adapted to the coast belt.

Giant Japan Medlar. 5 to 6 inches, 50 cents each. Grafted plants, all pot-grown. Same as above, but fruit four times as large.

MULBERRIES

25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Downings. Fruit of a rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of Western and Middle States.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

MULBERRIES FOR SILK WORM CULTURE

Morus Alba and Moretti

Transplanted trees, 5 to 6 feet, bushy, 25 cents each, $2.00 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

These two varieties are the ones used in Europe for silk worm culture. We offer a limited quantity at above price.

Morus Multicaulus. 5 to 6 feet, well branched, $1.50 for 10, $8 per 100. This is one of the varieties used for silk worm culture.

OLIVE--Picholine

POT AND FIELD GROWN PLANTS.

24 to 30 inches, bushy.....50c each, $4 for 10, $35.00 per 100
15 to 18 inches high.....25c each, 2 for 10, 17.50 per 100

A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling.

Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

POMEGRANATES

25 cents each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100

Purple Seeded or Spanish Ruby. Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh, purplish crimson; sweet and of the best quality.

Subacid. Very large, highly colored. Pulp very juicy; subacid.

THE PROPAGATION OF PLANTS

By Andrew S. Fuller. Illustrated with numerous engravings. An eminently practical and useful work, describing the process of hybridizing and crossing, and also the many different modes by which cultivated plants may be propagated and multiplied. Cloth, 12mo. $1.50.

GRAPES--(NATIVE VARIETIES.)

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some twenty additional varieties.

We have an immense stock of extra strong 1 and 2-year-old vines.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS--OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use . . . $1 00

100 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use . . . 8 00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15). Large, dark red; 15 cents each; $1.25 for 10; $5 per 100.

Amber. Bunch large, moderately compact; berry medium; oblong, pale amber when fully ripe; sweet, juicy; skin thin; fine flavor. 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10.

Berckmans. (Cross of Clinton and Delaware). Bunch larger than Delaware, but not as compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July. 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10, $6.00 per 100

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market grape; vigorous. 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10, $6.00 per 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10, $5 per 100.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10, $3 per 100.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine. 15 cents each; $1.25 for 10; $6 per 100.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac; sweet, very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25. 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10; $6 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain regions. 10 cents each, $1 for 10, $5 per 100.

Herbert. (Rogers' No. 44.) Bunches rather long. Berry large, tender and rich. Good quality. Early. 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10.

Ives. Bunches very large, berries large blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine grape. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10; $3 per 100.

Massasoit. (Rogers' No. 3.) Bunch medium; rather loose. Berry medium; brownish red; tender and sweet. Very good. 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 15 cents each, $1 for 10; $5 for 100.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium. Berry large, round; black with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early. Desirable market sort. 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10; $4 per 100.

Norton's Virginia. (Cynthiana). Bunch large, compact. Berry small, black. Excellent for red wine. 15 cents each $1.25 for 10; $6 for 100.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, or VULPINA

(Bullace, or Muscadine Type.)

Strong 2 and 3-year transplanted vines, 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10; $10 per 100; $70 per 1,000.

This type is purely Southern and is of no value for the Northern or Western States. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trim.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries, black and of sweet vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. This variety is too well known to need description.

Thomas. Bunches from 6 to 10 berries. Berries slightly oblong; large; violet; quite transparent, pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Maturity middle to end of August. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior red wine.

GRAPE CULTURIST

By A. S. Fuller. This is one of the very best of works on the culture of the hardy grapes, with full directions for all departments of propagation, culture, etc., with 150 excellent engravings, illustrating, planting, training, grafting, etc. 282 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, $1.50.

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs

To meet the increasing demand for Oramental shrubs and trees, we have again this year added a large area of land which is devoted entirely to ornamental stock, and we are now prepared to supply the most desirable shrubs for the South in any reasonable quantity. Parties desiring large lots should write us for special quotations. We grow none but the most desirable varieties which have been tested as to their adaptability to the South. We also grow an immense quantity of the hardy varieties adapted to Northern sections.

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, our selection, for . . . $ 1.50
We will supply 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, our selection, for . . 10.00

ALTHÆA FRUTEX--(Hibiscus Syriacus.)

(Rose of Sharon.)

Strong, grafted plants, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth; and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red violet, mottled. Double and single. Commence to bloom last of May.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA

(Great Flame Azalea.)

Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 15 in., 50 cents each, $4 for 10; larger sizes, 75 cents to $1 each.

A native species; very showy latter part of April. The plants are covered with a profusion of bloom. Several shades of yellow, orange, buff and crimson.

AZALEA PONTICA

(Hardy Ghent Azalea)

Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 18 in., 75 cents each, $6.50 for 10.

A beautiful species growing 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow, orange and red with delightful odor. Should be planted in rich, shady situation.

BERBERIS--(Barberry)

Strong plants, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100.

Purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). A beautiful shrub with violet-purple foliage and fruit. Most effective for planting in groups or massing. Attains a height of from 3 to 5 feet.

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry.) A dwarf variety from Japan, with small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a beautiful dwarf ornamental hedge.

CALLICARPA

(French Mulberry)

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Americana. With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

Americana Alba. Very scarce. Similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant.

CALYCANTHUS PRŒCOX or Chimonanthus fragrans

(Sweet Shrub)

Heavy, well branched; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100.

Well branched plants, 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

A beautiful Japanese shrub. Flowers yellowish white; very fragrant; produced in great abundance early in January and last for about 4 weeks.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS

(Flowering Willow)

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas. Leaves linear. Flowers lilac; very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA

(White Fringe.)

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like fragrant flowers in early April.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

(Hardy Orange)

Bushy plants, 2 feet, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A hardy variety of Orange. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but not an evergreen here. Flowers appear in great profusion early in March, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes a showy garden feature. A grand hedge plant.

CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A low growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter; blooms from July until frost.

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS

(Kerria Japonica,) (Globe Flower, Japanese Rose)

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with single yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet.

CYDONIA (Pyrus Japonica)

(Japan Quince)

3 to 4 feet, heavy, well-branched, 50c each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100
2 ft., well branched.....25c each, 2 for 10, 10 per 100

These are about the first spring-blooming shrubs, flowers frequently appearing by the first of January, and some plants continue in bloom for three months. Some varieties are of straggling growth and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium sized fruit which make good jelly.

CYDONIA--Continued.

Japonica (Firebush). Bright red flowers which last for a long period, making a most brilliant display. A fine hedge plant.

Carnea. Same as above, but with pink flowers.

DEUTZIA

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Crenata Flore Pleno. Flowers double white, tinged with rose. A most desirable flowering shrub. Early bloomer.

Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

Lemoineii. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion, on stout upright branches. Dwarf habit. Blooms early in April. A desirable acquisition.

Pride of Rochester. Double, white, back of petals pink; large panicles and blooms early.

ELÆAGNUS EDULIS

(*Synonym*, **Longipes.**)

(**Japan Oleaster.**)

Strong plants, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A beautiful ornamental plant destined to become very popular as soon as known. Produces edible fruit. For full description see page 15.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA AT FRUITLAND.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA

(**Spiræa. Pearl Bush.**)

3 to 4 feet plants, heavy, well branched ..... { 50 cents each / $3.00 for 10 / $20.00 per 100

18 to 24 inches, 25 cents each, $2.00 for 10, $12.00 per 100.

A very scarce shrub. Native of North China. Large, pure white flowers are produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom a well grown plant has the appearance of a snow bank. We recommend this highly. A clump of this on a lawn makes a most conspicuous feature.

FORSYTHIA

(**Golden Bell.**)

Bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100
2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100

Fortunei (Fortune's.) More upright than Viridissima. Foliage deep green. Bright yellow; flowers in March.

Viridissima. Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

GENISTA

Strong, imported pot-grown plants, 25 and 50 cents each, $2 and $4 for 10.

Andreana. This is a variety of Scotch Broom, producing red and yellow flowers on long branches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow, lower and lateral petals with crimson border. A most beautiful plant.

Juncea (Spartium Junceum). A beautiful erect growing shrub; almost leafless; produces a profusion of canary yellow flowers middle of April and continues to bloom for a month. A most conspicuous plant.

HONEYSUCKLE

See Lonicera.

HYDRANGEA

3 years, heavy, well branched, 3 to 4 feet { 50 cents each. / $4.00 for 10 / $30 00 per 100

Strong, field grown plants, 2 to 3 feet .... { 25 cents each. / $ 2 00 for 10 / $15.00 per 100

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable, according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

Japonica. Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

Otaksa. An improved variety of Hortensis; flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

Otaksa Monstrosa. A very large flowered variety; much larger than Otaksa. Beautiful rose color, shaded white. Free bloomer. A great acquisition.

Paniculata Grandiflora. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance.

Ramis Pictis or **Red Branched.** With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

Rosea. Vigorous habit; flower-head shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color, bright rosy red.

Thomas Hogg. Best white flowering variety of the Hortensis group. Flowers last several weeks.

IRIS, JAPANESE

(**Iris Kaempferi**)

25 cents each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

These beautiful herbaceous plants are among our handsomest spring flowering plants and are becoming very popular. They commence blooming about the middle of April and continue to produce blooms for 5 or 6 weeks. Many of the flowers are from 8 to 12 inches in diameter and are almost as handsome as orchids, with their rich colorings and markings. The Iris does best in a rich, wet situation and should receive an abundant supply of manure and water. We offer 10 fine named varieties of the following colors: White, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, etc.

KERRIA JAPONICA

(See Corchorus Japonica. Page 17.)

LAGERSTRŒMIA

(**Crape Myrtle**)

Very bushy, 36 inches, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.
Strong plants, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. A mass of these make a most striking effect on the lawn. We offer two beautiful varieties.

New Crimson. Vivid crimson. Flower heads of immense size.

White. Pure white.

LONICERA

(**Bush Honeysuckle.**)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Very heavy, 3 to 4 feet, bushy.....	$ .35	$3.00	$20.00
Strong plants	.25	2.00	10.00

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers. Of easy cultivation. The plants produce an abundance of red or yellow berries; these following the flowers make the plants very desirable and decorative.

Bella. This is a hybrid variety producing immense quantities of pinkish white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS--Continued.

LONICERA--Continued

Belgica. Belgian Honeysuckle. Of bushy growth. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers which continue until winter.

Fragrantissima. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

Ruprechtiana. A fine variety. Especially valuable for its showy red fruit. Blooms in March, lasting four weeks.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS

(Snow Wreath)

25 cents each.

A very rare Southern shrub, with beautiful fringe-like white flowers. Somewhat like the Kerria. Blooms middle of March. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHUS

(Syringa or Mock Orange)

4 to 6 feet, heavy, well branched....50 cents each, $4 for 10.
2 to 3 feet .....25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Vigorous growing shrubs, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.

Boule d'Argent. Very free bloomer; with large white flowers.

Gordonius. White; large; blooms late.

Grandiflorus. Very large white flowers.

Primulæflorus. Flowers white; semi-double.

Souv. de Billard. Very large white flowers in racemes.

PUNICA GRANATUM

(Pomegranate)

3 to 4 feet, heavy, well branched .....50 cents each, $4 for 10.
18 to 24 inches, branched.....25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Alba. Double white.
Rubra. Double red.
Variegata. Double white and red.

PÆONIES—(Herbaceous)

15 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

After trying many varieties we have at last succeeded in securing a collection of these beautiful plants which succeed admirably in this section. We offer a fine collection of twelve best sorts, double and single white, and several shades of pink, rose and red. Pæonies do best in a rich, deep, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom. Fertilize liberally with cow manure as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out the results will be most satisfactory.

RUDBECKIA LACINEATA

(Cone Flower) (Golden Glow)

Strong roots, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A fine herbaceous plant of vigorous growth attaining a height of from four to six feet. Begins to flower in early summer and continues in bloom until late fall. The flowers are double yellow, somewhat resembling a dahlia, and are produced in great quantities on long stems. Does best in a rich loamy soil and shady position.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS

(Rosemary) ("Old Man")

24 to 30 inches, very heavy and bushy, ...{35 cents each. / $ 2 50 for 10. / $15.00 per 100.

Strong plants, 25 cents each, $2.00 for 10, $10 per 100.

This old favorite is very effective for a border or for planting in clumps.

RHUS COTINUS

(Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree)

4 to 6 feet, very bushy, well branched.....{50 cents each. / $ 4.00 for 10. / $20.00 per 100.

2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Greatly admired for its hair-like flowers that cover the entire plant in summer. Commences to bloom last of April.

PÆONIES (HERBACEOUS) AT FRUITLAND.

SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI AT FRUITLAND.

SPIRÆA

Heavy, well branched plants, 4 years old, 50 cents each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100.

2 years, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100.

Spring Bloomers

Prunifolia. A beautiful early blooming variety, with small pure white double flowers. Commences blooming in early March.

Reevesiana Flore Pleno. With large round clusters of double white flowers that cover the whole plant. A very desirable early spring bloomer. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best.

Thunbergii. Dwarf; flowers white; produced in February and March. With fine feathery foliage, which makes this variety suitable for a low hedge. $8 per 100.

Van Houttei. Large, white flowers and a very profuse bloomer. One of the most popular Spiræas grown. Blooms latter part of March.

Spiræa--Perpetual Bloomers.

Anthony Watterer. A beautiful new dwarf Spiræa. Flowers dark crimson. Darker and larger than Spiræa Bumalda. Makes a beautiful low growing hedge. Its variegated foliage produces an odd effect. If flowers are cut off as soon as they begin to fade the plant will bloom throughout the entire season

Billardii. Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda. Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink, in umbels. Variegated foliage.

Callosa Alba. A very dwarf, white flowering variety. Blooms the entire summer. A valuable sort.

Fontenaysi Alba. Resembles Billardii, but with spikes of white flowers.

Froebeli. A fine, free-blooming sort; flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

Fortunei Macrophylla. A variety with very large leaves which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Most effective for a border or planting in clumps.

Semperflorens Rosea. Flowers in spikes; light rose,

SYRINGA--(LILAC)

Grafted, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Among our most valuable early spring blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils Commence blooming last of March. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

(Single Bloom)

Chas. X. Dark, lilac red.

Frau Dammann. A fine single white. Large panicles of flowers of medium size.

Gloria Rupella. Light red.

Japonica. Flowers creamy white; odorless; in large panicles. Late bloomer.

Lovaniana. Light pink.

Ludwig Spath. Reddish purple. Best of its color.

SYRINGA—(LILAC)

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming periods.

(Double Bloom)

Alphonse Lavalle. Very large panicles; blue, shaded violet.

La tour d'Auvergne. Flowers very large; violet purple.

La Gaulois. Deep peach.

Lemoinei. Lilac purple.

Leon Simon. Bluish Crimson.

Mme. Casimer-Perier. Beautiful white flowers, in large and compact panicles.

Mme. Lemoine. Superb white.

Pyramidalis. Azure rose; carmine in bud.

Renoncule. Azure-mauve.

TAMARIX

7 to 8 ft. very heavy, 75c each, $5 for 10
5 to 7 ft, well branched, 50c each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100.
4 to 5 ft. 25c each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Tall growing shrubs, with slender branches and small delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance; an excellent plant for sea walls.

Gallica. Foliage light glaucous green, flowers pink in summer.

Plumosa or **Japonica.** Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine plant.

VIBURNUM

(Snowball)

Opulus Sterilis (Common Snowball). Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April; a favorite old shrub. 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Opulus (Bush Cranberry). Produces red berries in the fall. 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks. Strong plants, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

VITEX

(Chaste or Hemp Tree)

5 to 6 feet, bushy .....50 cents each, $4 for 10.
3 to 4 feet, well branched .....25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Agnus Castus. This is a valuable shrub or low growing tree. Flowers are in spikes, lilac in color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Agnus Castus Alba. Same as above, but white flowering.

WEIGELA--(Diervilla)

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Medium-sized shrubs. Profuse and early bloomers. Very desirable.

Candida. Pure white; excellent.

Nana Variegata. Of dwarf habit, with silvery variegated leaves. Flowers nearly white; stands the sun well.

Stelznerii. Dark red.

Van Houttei. Crimson.

Deciduous Trees

The growing demand for nursery grown shade trees has induced us to plant a large stock and we are in a position to supply suitable trees for street and avenue planting in immense quantities. Special quotations in carload lots will be given on application. All of our nursery grown trees have been several times transplanted, therefore have a fine root system and transplant readily, whereas the forest grown trees have a poor root system, and the loss in transplanting such trees is always very heavy. The initial cost of nursery grown trees is very little more and far cheaper in the end. Why not get the best?

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING.—Before setting out, cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top of few branches, prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. Well rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil is the best fertilizer.

Plant the same depth as the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and see that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, throw in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole; keep free from grass and weeds and loosen up the soil occasionally.

ACER (See Maple)

ASH (Fraxinus)

12 to 14 feet; very heavy..	$1.50 each,	$12 50 for 10,	$100 per 100.
10 to 12 feet, very heavy ..	1.00 each,	7 50 for 10,	65 per 100.
8 to 10 feet, heavy	.50 each,	4 00 for 10.	30 per 100.
6 to 8 feet.....	.25 each,	2.00 for 10,	15 per 100.

American White. A fine native shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height 50 to 60 feet.

English (Excelsior). A tall tree of rapid growth, more rounded in shape than the American variety. It also has larger and greener leaves. Also requires close pruning when transplanting.

BOX ELDER (See Maple, Acer Negundo).

CELTIS (See Hackberry.)

CHINABERRY (See Texas Umbrella.)

CHERRY--Double Flowering.

(Cerasus avium flore alba ploena).

Strong budded trees, 50 cents each; $4 for 10.

A remarkably beautiful and attractive early spring blooming ornamental tree. Early in April the tree is literally covered with a mass of bloom. Each flower resembles a miniature double white rose

CHESTNUTS--American.

(For prices, see page 12).

This makes a very desirable tree for street planting,

CRAB-APPLE--Double Flowering Chinese.

(Pyrus spectabilis).

20 cents each, $1.50 for 10.

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers; very handsome in bloom.

DECIDUOUS TREES--Continued.

CUCUMBER TREE
(See Magnolia acuminata).

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

RED FLOWERING (Flore rubro.)

2 to 2½ feet, 75 cents each; 3 to 3½ feet $1 each.

Similar to the large flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces immense quantities of flowers, which make it a most effective tree.

WHITE (Floridus.)

2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

The native large white flowering Dogwood.

ELM--American White. (Ulmus Americana)

15 feet, very heavy....$2.50 each.
12 to 14 feet, heavy ..... 1.50 each.
10 to 12 feet,..... 1.00 each, $7.50 for 10.
8 to 10 feet ..... .75 each, 6.00 for 10, $50 per 100
6 to 8 feet ..... .50 each, 4 00 for 10, 30 per 100

A native species of rapid growth and graceful habit; valuable for avenues or street planting.

EMPRESS TREE (See Paulownia).

FRAXINUS (See Ash)

GINGKO (See Salisburia)

GOLDEN RAIN TREE (See Kœlreuteria)

HACKBERRY, or Nettle Tree (Celtis Occidentalis)

8 to 10 feet, stocky..... 75 cents each, $6.00 for 10,
6 to 8 feet..... 50 cents each, 4.00 for 10, $30 per 100.

This is, without doubt, one of the most desirable shade trees. Perfectly hardy and free from insects. Of rapid growth.

KŒLREUTERIA PANICULATA (Golden Rain Tree)

8 to 10 feet, very heavy.....$1.00 each, $7.50 for 10, $50 per 100.
6 to 8 feet, heavy..... .75 each, 5.00 for 10, 35 per 100.
4 to 6 feet..... .50 each, 3.50 for 10, 25 per 100.
3 to 4 feet..... .25 each, 2.00 for 10, 15 per 100.

A most beautiful oramental shade tree from China. It has a flat spreading head of large pinnate leaves, and during the latter part of May produces immense panicles of orange yellow flowers, which completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Destined to become a great favorite. As yet very rare. Height 25 to 30 feet.

LINDEN or LIME TREE (Tilia)

AMERICAN (Americana)

10 feet, $1.00 each, $7.50 for 10.

6 to 8 feet, 50 cents each, 4.00 for 10.

A fine large-sized tree, of rapid growth, with clusters of small fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Does well in low situations.

LIRIODENDRON

(See Tulip Tree).

MAGNOLIAS

American Variety.

Magnolia Acuminata (Cucumber tree). A native variety. Of pyramidal growth; attaing a height of 60 to 90 feet. Large leaves of bluish green. Flowers yellow tinted bluish purple. A very desirable tree. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10.

Chinese Varieties

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

Conspicua or Yulan (Chinese White.) With large pure white flowers, which open the latter part of March. This is one of the most desirable of all Magnolias. 2 to 3 feet, bushy, $1.50.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple). Stocky growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March.

3 to 4 feet, very heavy..... $1.00 each, $8 for 10
18 to 24 inches..... .50 each, $4 for 10

Soulangeana. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March.

3 to 4 feet.....$1.00 each.
2 feet..... .50 each.

MAPLE (Acer)

ASH LEAVED MAPLE OR BOX ELDER, (Negundo or Negundo Fraxinifolium.)

12 to 14 feet, heavy..$1 00 each, $7.50 for 10, $65 per 100.
10 to 12 feet, heavy.. .75 each, 6.00 for 10, 50 per 100.
8 to 10 feet..... .50 each, 4 00 for 10, 30 per 100.
6 to 8 feet..... .25 each, 2.00 for 10, 15 per 100.

Of rapid growth and spreading habit; foliage resembling the ash. A very hardy tree, useful for street and avenue planting. Height 25 or 30 feet.

NORWAY MAPLE (Platanoides.)

8 to 10 feet.....$1.00 each, $8.00 for 10.
6 to 8 feet..... .50 each, 4.00 for 10.

An European species of compact rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height 40 to 50 feet.

SILVER OR WHITE MAPLE (Dasycarpum.)

12 to 14 feet, very heavy.....$1.00 each.
10 to 12 feet, heavy..... .75 each, $6.00 for 10, $50 per 100.
8 to 10 feet, well branched. .50 each, 4.00 for 10, 30 per 100.
6 to 8 feet, branched..... .25 each, 2.00 for 10, 15 per 100.

A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet.

SUGAR MAPLE (Saccharum.)

10 to 12 feet, stocky.....$1.00 each
8 to 10 feet, stocky ..... .75 each, $6.00 for 10.
6 to 8 feet ..... .50 each, 4.00 for 10.

Of pyramidal form and fine foliage. For the Piedmont section this is one of the best varieties. In the fall the foliage becomes a golden crimson. Height 50 to 60 feet.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA AT FRUITLAND.

DECIDUOUS TREES--Continued.

MAPLE--Continued

WIER'S CUT-LEAF SILVER MAPLE.
(Wierii.)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 feet, budded trees, well branched	$1.00	$8.00	$60
8 to 10 feet, " " " "	.75	6.00	50
7 to 8 feet, " " " "	.50	4.00	35

This is a remarkably beautiful variety. Limbs of partly drooping habit and leaves delicately divided. A rapid grower and a most effective lawn tree. Height 35 to 40 feet.

MELIA. (See Texas Umbrella.)

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY.

MULBERRY--Tea's Weeping

Strong Trees budded on 5-ft. stems, 75c each.

A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks or for cemetery planting.

OAK (Quercus)

PIN OAK (Q. Palustris)

6 to 7 feet, heavy.....$1.00 each, $7.50 for 10.
4 to 5 feet..... .50 each, 4.00 for 10.
to 4 feet..... .35 each, 3 00 for 10, $25 per 100.

A very beautiful variety. Leaves deep green and finely divided. As the tree attains age, the branches assume a drooping form. The foliage in fall is scarlet and yellow.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS.

(Empress Tree.)

8 to 10 feet.....$1.00 each.
6 to 8 feet..... .75 each, $6.00 for 10.
4 to 6 feet..... .50 each.

A rapid growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers; an excellent shade tree.

PLANE TREE--*Sycamore*

(Platanus Orientalis.)

10 to 12 feet.....$1.00 each.
8 to 10 feet..... .75 each, $6.00 for 10, $50 per 100.
6 to 8 feet..... .50 each, 4.00 for 10, 30 per 100.

A popular shade tree in Europe. Does well for a similar purpose here. Does not blight like the native Sycamore. It makes a large spreading tree. Rapid grower. Does well in either high or low situations.

POPLAR

(Populus)

10 to 12 feet ....75 cents each, $5 for 10, $40 per 100.
8 to 10 feet ....50 cents each, 3 for 10, 25 per 100.
6 to 8 feet ....25 cents each, 2 for 10, 15 per 100.

Carolina Poplar (Caroliniensis, Monilifera). A rapid growing native shade tree; is very largely planted as a street and avenue tree, and is very popular.

Lombardy Poplar (Fastigiata). Of tall, pyramidal growth.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS

(See Double Flowering Chinese Crab Apple.)

PRUNUS

(Plum)

4 to 5 feet .....25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Mume (Japanese Double Flowering Apricot.) A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blooms, making it a most conspicuous tree for the lawn.

Pissardi (Persian Purple Leaf Plum.) The most valuable of all the purple leaf trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA

(Gingko or Maidenhair Tree)

8 to 10 feet, $1.00 each.
5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.
4 feet, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A beautiful tree from Japan. Tree of medium size and rapid growth. Foliage similar to that of maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very rare and desirable.

THE NURSERY BOOK.

A Complete Guide to the Multiplication of Plants.

By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University,

Fifth Edition—365 pages—152 illustrations—$1.00.

SALIX (See Willow.)

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA

(Varnish Tree: Japan Parasol)

6 to 8 feet, 50 cents each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100.
4 to 6 feet, 35 cents each, 3 for 10, 25 per 100.
2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, 2 for 10, 15 per 100.

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large, bark very smooth and green. Fine tree for bees. Height 40 to 50 feet.

SYCAMORE (See Platanus).

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE--UMBRELLA CHINA

(Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Well branched, 6 to 7 ft	75c	$6.00	$50
" " 4 to 5 ft	50c	3.00	20
" " 3 to 4 ft	25c	2.00	15

A subvariety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; it is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth.

TILIA

(See Linden or Lime.)

TULIP TREE

(Tulip Poplar)

A beautiful native species, of tall pyramidal growth and broad, glossy light green leaves; tulip-like flowers. Becoming a most popular tree for street and avenue planting. Attains a height of 100 to 150 feet.

12 to 14 feet, very heavy....$2.00 each, $17.50 for 10.
10 to 12 feet, heavy..... 1.00 each, 9.00 for 10.
8 to 10 feet..... .75 each, 6.00 for 10, $50 per 100
6 to 8 feet..... .50 each, 4.00 for 10, 30 per 100

ULMUS (See Elm.)

VARNISH TREE (See Sterculia.)

WILLOW

(Salix)

8 to 10 feet, very heavy ....75 cents each, $6 for 10.
6 to 8 feet, heavy .....50 cents each, 3 for 10, $25 per 100
5 to 6 feet, branched.....25 cents each, 2 for 10, 15 per 100

TEXAS UMBRELLA.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA AT FRUITLAND.

Japanese (Japonica.) Somewhat similar to Babylonica but growth later in putting out in the spring.

Ring-Leaved. (Annularis.) A form of Babylonica, but with leaves singularly curled like a ring. Very odd.

Weeping (Babylonica). The well known Weeping Willow.

WALNUT--BLACK.

3 to 4 feet, transplanted, 50 cents each, $3.50 for 10, $25 per 100.
18 to 24 inches.....25 cents each, 2.00 for 10. 15 per 100.

An excellent native shade tree, and one whose wood is in great demand.

Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.

Edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. A monumental work of the utmost value to every grower. Comprising suggestions for cultivation of trees and plants with minute descriptions of the species of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants sold in the United States and Canada. Together with geographical and biographical sketches. This work is thoroughly up-to-date and is indispensable to every progressive horticulturist. In four large royal quarto volumes illustrated with 2,800 original engravings and 50 full-page plates. Price $20.

THE PRUNING BOOK.

A Monograph of the Pruning and Training of Plants as Applied to American Conditions.

By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
Fourth edition—545 pages—331 illustrations—$1.50.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

With but few exceptions, all these plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting and enabling us to ship with less danger or loss from removal.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties . . . . . $ 4 00
100 Plants, our selection of 25 or 40 varieties 25 00

Of many of the following named plants we can supply large specimens. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. **Our stock was never larger or better.**

ABELIA

25 to 50 cents each.

Grandiflora. A dwarf shrub, growing 3 to 4 feet. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers during the entire summer. Leaves very dark green. A most desirable variety.

Rupestris. Of more compact growth than Grandiflora. Flowers smaller and of a pale pink. Commences to bloom middle of June and continues through entire summer.

ARDISIA CRENULATA

25 cents each.

Rubra. A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy red berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation, near a building. It is only hardy southward. Plants without berries.

Alba. Same as above; but with white berries.

AUCUBA

(Gold Dust Tree)

24 to 30 inches, very bushy .....$1.50 each
18 to 24 inches, very strong.....75 cents each, $6.00 for 10
12 to 15 inches.....50 cents each, $4.00 for 10

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants, they produce a profusion of red berries, which make these plants very attractive; succeeds best in a shady situation.

Himalaica. Leaves green; sinuated.

Japonica (male). Leaves spotted yellow.

AZALEA INDICA AT FRUITLAND.

AZALEA INDICA--(Indian Azalea)

HOME-GROWN.

10 to 12 inches high, bushy, with flower buds, 50 cents each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.
6 to 8 inches high, branched, with flower buds, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

We have fifty varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. Plant in March if intended for open ground.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for Winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and half leaf mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

The engraving from photograph taken at Fruitland, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminuitive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as those illustrated. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

AZALEAS

(IMPORTED)

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year for forcing, window, store and conservatory decorations. These plants are also adapted for open ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower buds. We have about twelve to fifteen distinct varieties, double and single; white, all shades of reds and pinks, variegated, etc.

PLANTS WITH CROWNS.

Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18 in. in diameter..$2.00 each
12 to 14 inches ..... 1.00 each
10 to 12 inches .....75 cents each, 6.50 for 10

AZALEA, IMPORTED.

BANANA SHRUB

(See Magnolia fuscata)

BERBERIS JAPONICA

(MAHONIA JAPONICA)

(JAPANESE BARBERRY)

18 to 24 inches.....75 cents each, $6 for 10.
12 to 15 inches.....50 cents each, 4 for 10, $30 per 100
10 to 12 inches.....25 cents each, 2 for 10, 20 per 100

This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on the north side of a house; foliage very broad, with 5 pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during February and March, followed by dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub.

BOXWOOD, TREE BOX

(Buxus sempervirens.)

15 to 18 inches .....50 cents each, $4 for 10
10 to 12 inches..... 25 cents each, 2 for 10

BOXWOOD TREES

24 to 30 inches high, 15 inches diameter at base, very compact.....$2.00 each
Larger .....$3.00 to 5.00 each

We offer a beautiful lot of plants, trimmed in pyramidal shape. The plants are compact and very shapely. These are becoming very popular for decorative purposes and can be used in exposed places where the temperature is too low for Palms.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

(Imported Plants)

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba Plena*).

24 inches $2.00
18 to 20 inches 1.50
Well branched, 15 inches high..... 1.00

COLORED VARIETIES.

24 inches.....$1.50 each
18 to 20 inches ..... 1.25 each
12 to 15 inches high ..... 1.00 each, $8 for 10

These are bushy and shapely plants.

A very small proportion of our plants are set with flower buds this season. In filling orders we reserve the privilege of sending plants without buds.

All are in thrifty condition and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants which are all grown in open ground are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of over 100 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities for testing their relative merits. Camellias are hardy in this section, but much further north they should be treated as conservatory plants.

For Open Ground—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March. Mulch the plants with well-rotted manure.

For Conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat, leaf-mold, and good loam and give ample drainage. When in growth they require an abundance of water and syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed, except during excessively cold weather, which would injure distending buds. Dropping of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry or from over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range in all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc.

Prices refer to plants with or without flower-buds.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

(HOME GROWN)

20 to 24 inches, well branched.....$1.00 each, $8 for 10
15 to 18 inches, slightly branched ..... .75 each, 6 for 10
12 to 15 inches, slightly branched ..... .50 each, 4 for 10

We offer a beautiful stock of Camellias of our own growing. The two larger sizes are nicely branched, and the majority of these two sizes have buds. A few of the 12 to 15-inch plants have buds.

CAPE JASMINE--(Gardenia)

12 to 15 inches, pot grown..25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than the above; flowers white; very fragrant. 6 to 8 inch plants, 25 cents each.

CASSENA

(See Ilex vomitoria)

CERASUS

(Laurel)

Strong plants, well branched, from open ground, 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

These are valuable shrubs, their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful broad shiny foliage, and easy cultivation, and

CERASUS--Continued

they thrive in any ordinarily good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.

Bertini. Foliage very broad.

Colchica. Dark foliage; gray-green beneath.

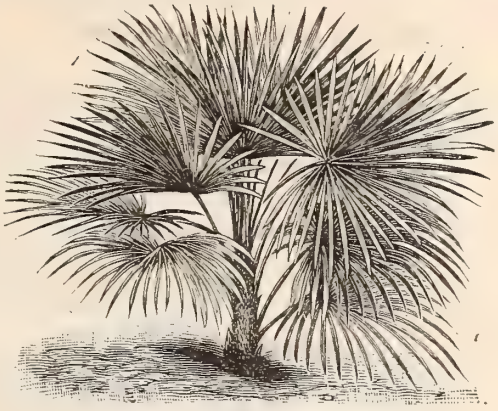
Laurocerasus. (English Laurel). Foliage broad, light green.

CHAMOEROPS FORTUNEI

(Chusan Fan Palmetto)

24 to 30 inches, strong plants, ...$1.50 each
15 to 18 inches, strong plants..... .75 each, $5.00 for 10
12 to 15 inches, strong plants..... .35 each, 3.00 for 10
10 to 12 inches..... .25 each, 2.00 for 10

The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.



CHAMOEROPS FORTUNEI

CISTUS ALGARVENSIS

(ROCK ROSE)

10 to 12 inches .....25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A fine, compact evergreen shrub. Thrives in almost any soil. During May and June produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot on each petal. A very showy and desirable plant.

CLEYERA JAPONICA

10 to 12 inches, branched....25 cents each, $2.00 for 10.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular Tea Olive. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter.

ELÆAGNUS

(Japan Oleaster)

10 to 12 inches, 25 cents each. $2.00 for 10.

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not effected by either extreme heat or cold. These variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Aurea Maculata. Leaves with broad yellow blotches.

Frederici Variegata. A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow center, margined green; new.

Japonica Macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated; clear green on upper side, silvery white on underside; a showy shrub.

Pungens Variegata. Leaves margined white.

ROCK ROSE (CISTUS ALGARVENSIS) AT FRUITLAND.

ELEÆAGNUS SIMONI

(Simon's Oleaster)

15 to 18 inches.....25 cents each, $2.00 for 10.

Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth, has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn.

ENGLISH LAUREL

See Cerasus, page 26.

EUONYMOUS, GOLDEN

(Duc d'Anjou)

12 to 15 inches, bushy....50 cents each, $4 for 10.

A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

GARDENIA

(See Cape Jasmine).

ILEX

(Holly)

OPACA (American Holly)

12 to 18 inches, well branched, transplanted, 50 cents each, $4 per 10.

(NOTE—In transplanting the native holly all of the leaves should be removed otherwise it is difficult to make this plant survive.)

VARIEGATED HOLLIES (Imported)

10 to 12 inches, strong from 4 inch pots, 50 cents each, $4 for 10

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and colorings of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits them, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in the garden. We offer several varieties, all grafted and imported plants.

VOMITORIA (Cassena or Yaupon)

18 to 24 inches, strong from 4-inch pots, 50 cents each, $4 for 10

A native shrub with spreading branches, small, oval or oblong leaves. During the winter the tree is a mass of small scarlet berries. A most conspicuous plant.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA

(Calico Bush)

18 to 24 inches. strong, bushy, $1.00 each.
12 to 15 inches, strong..... .50 each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100

A beautiful native broad-leaved, evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear early in May and expand into beautiful white and flesh colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

PYRAMIDAL PRIVET.

LAURUS NOBILIS

(Bay Tree, Apollo's or Spice Laurel)

15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.
12 to 15 inches, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves which are very aromatic.

LAURUSTINUS

(See Viburnum tinus)

LIGUSTRUM

(Privet)

Strong, bushy, 2 year plants, 25 cents each, $2 for 10

Amurense. From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of "Hedge Plants" page 32). Plants are also desirable for single specimens or for wind breaks; for latter plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

Amurense, Pyramidal. There being a demand for a cheap substitute for the well known Bay Tree, we offer our Pyramidal Privet. These being much hardier than the Bay Trees; will stand perfectly in very exposed positions. Although this is the first time these plants have been introduced, they are already very popular and in great demand.

Fine compact pyramidal plants, 3 feet high by 18 to 20 inches diameter at the base, $2.50 each. (Without tub).

Fine compact pyramidal plants, 2 feet high by 16 to 18 inches diameter at the base. $1.50 each. (Without tub).

The above plants are suitable for 12 inch tubs.

We can supply beautiful Indurated Fibre Ware 12½ inch tubs at $1.25 each.

Excelsum Superbum. Tall growth, leaves beautifully variegated; stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant. We can recommend this. Strong, grafted plants, very bushy.

3 to 4 feet, grafted, very bushy, 50c each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100.
18 to 24 inches, grafted, 25c each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM--Continued

Marginatum Aureum. A vigorous growing variety, with large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety.

3 to 4 feet, grafted, very bushy, 50 cents each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100.

18 to 24 inches, grafted, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Ovalifolium. (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurense, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in great quantities. We can supply this in large numbers and in various sizes.

2 years, 3 to 4 feet, very bushy, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

LIVE OAK

(See Quercus)

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

Our Magnolias this year are the finest we have ever grown.

GRANDIFLORA

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 20 inches, pot grown	$ .60	$5.00	$30.00
12 to 15 inches, pot grown	.50	3.00	25.00
4 feet, open ground, heavy	1.50	7.50	60.00
3 feet, open ground	.75	6.00	50.00
2 feet	.50	4.00	30.00
18 inches	.25	2.00	17.50

NOTE.—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves should be cut off from open-ground grown plants.

GRANDIFLORA GLORIOSA

2 years, grafted plants.....$1.00
1 year, grafted .....50 cents each, $4 for 10

A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large, and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA

(Banana Shrub)

6 to 8 inches, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.
15 inches .....50 cents each, 4 for 10.

A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA

(Berberis)

25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Holly-leaved Ashberry. A beautiful, hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves, a profusion of yellow flowers in March.

MYRTUS FLORA-PLENA

(Double Myrtle)

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A beautiful evergreen, with small, glossy green leaves. Flowers double; pure white and very fragrant.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS

(Single Myrtle)

12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, $4 per 10.

A very desirable evergreen. Bright, glossy green leaves, larger than those of the double myrtle. Flowers single, very fragrant.

NANDINA DOMESTICA

12 to 15 inches, from 3 inch pots, 50 cents each, $3 for 10.

A small shrub with graceful foliage. The young growth tinged with red; produces red berries which are retained all winter.

OLEA FRAGRANS

(Tea or Sweet Olive)

12 to 15 inches.....50 cents each, $4 for 10.
10 to 12 inches.....35 cents each, 3 for 10.
6 to 8 inches.....25 cents each, 2 for 10, $17.50 per 100

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lilly." As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant.

OSMANTHUS AQUIFOLIUM

(Olea Illicifolia)

12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each.
6 to 8 inches, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

A beautiful shrub, allied to the *Olea Fragrans*. With prickly-toothed leaves; dark green. Flowers white, like the Tea Olive, but will stand more cold. Attains a height of 20 to 25 feet and makes a beautiful lawn tree.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

12 to 15 inches, bushy, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white; very fragrant.

QUERCUS SEMPERVIRENS

(Live Oak)

4 to 5 feet, heavy, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.
2 to 3 feet, heavy, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Our native Live Oak. We offer a limited quantity of fine transplanted trees of this magnificent oak. In transplanting to insure safety it should be defoliated and the side branches well cut back.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM

(Mountain Laurel)

Fine bushy plants, well set with buds 18 to 24 in., $1 each
Well set with buds, 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, $4 for 10

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mold. Never plant these in situations where exposed all day to direct sunshine.

We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pinks and purples.

RHODODENDRON AT FRUITLAND

YUCCA TRECULEANA AT FRUITLAND.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE

Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 18 inches, $1.25 each, $10 for 10

This beautiful plant is a native of the Allegheny Mountains, and is admirably adapted to the upper sections. For massing along borders in rich shady positions there is no plant which will give more satisfaction or more pleasing effect.

TEA PLANT (Thea Bohea)

6 to 8 inches, 3-inch pots. 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving a great resemblance to Single Camellia.

VIBURNUM

25 cents to 50 cents each, $2 and $4 for 10.

Odoratissimum. A beautiful variety, with broad, glossy green leaves, compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant.

Tinus or **Laurustinus.** A handsome and popular white flowering shrub. Profuse bloomer. Attains a height of 10 feet.

Suspensum. Flowers creamy white; resembles the Trailing Arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth.

YUCCA TRECULEANA

Strong plants from 4 inch pots, $1.00 each.

This is an extremely rare species and is very difficult to obtain. Leaves thick and very rigid, blue green. Flowers of an ivory whiteness, produced in great quantity upon a compact stalk. This plant makes a most conspicuous show on the lawn.

Climbers

10 varieties, our selection, $2; $15 per 100.

AKEBIA

25 cents each, $2.00 for 10.

Lobata. A Japanese Climber. Very heavy foliage. Purple flowers in long racemes. Smaller than A. Quinata. Produces a fruit that is quite popular in Japan, but we cannot recommend this to suit the American palate.

Quinata. A peculiar Japanese climbing plant. Beautiful foliage and produces purple flowers in early spring. Very desirable.

AMPELOPSIS JAPONICA or VEITCHII

(Japan or Boston Ivy)

Field grown, extra heavy, 25c each, $2.00 for 10, $15 per 100.
Strong plants ..... 15c each, 1.25 for 10, 10 per 100.

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. We have an immense stock of strong plants.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS

(Rosa de Montana, or Mexican Rose)

Strong plants, from pots, 25 cents, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. The stems die down in winter. We can recommend this.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS

15 cents each, $1 25 for 10.

One of the best summer climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely from July until frost; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich dark color. Stems die back in winter and roots should be covered with straw as a protection during excessively cold weather.

BIGNONIA (Tecoma)

(Japan Trumpet Vine)

3 years, heavy, 40 cents each, $3 for 10. 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Grandiflora. Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer.

Hybrida. Dark, blood-red flowers. Good bloomer. Hardy as far north as Boston.

CLEMATIS

APIIFOLIA (Brevi-Caudata)

Strong 3-year field grown plants, 35c each, $3 for 10, $15 per 100.

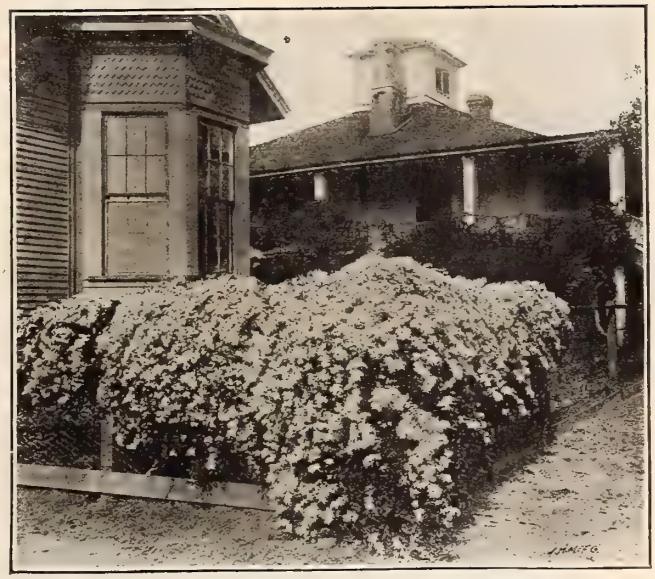
Strong 2-year field grown plants, 25c each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100.

A vigorous new climbing variety from Japan with pinnate and bi-pinnate leaves. White flowers produced in great profusion. Blooms longer than C. Paniculata. Perfectly hardy.

PANICULATA

Strong plants, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100.

Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit, and perfectly hardy.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA AT FRUITLAND.

ELÆAGNUS REFLEXA

15 to 18 in., from 3 in. pots, 25c. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

A vigorous Evergreen Climber from Japan; with brown branches, leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath, densely interspersed with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the under surface a bronzy golden hue.

EUONYMOUS RADICANS VARIEGATA

Strong plants, field grown, well branched, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.
Nice 6 to 8-inch plants, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brick work.

FICUS REPENS

(Climbing Fig)

Strong plants, 10 cents each, 75 cents for 10; $6.00 per 100

A beautiful Evergreen climber with small bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock work and rustic work in greenhouses. In protected situations this vine is hardy at Augusta.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS

(Double Yellow or Carolina Jasmine)

Strong plants, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

A subvariety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter.

HEDERA

(Ivy)

Very strong, 25 cents each $2.00 for 10, $15 per 100.
15 cents each, 1.25 for 10, 10 per 100.

Algeriensis (Algerian Ivy). With very rich leaves of immense size. A fine sort.
Helix (English Ivy). The well-known variety.
The above succeed quite well here, while few of the varieties cultivated farther North are of any value for this climate.

JASMINUM

3 years, very heavy, 35c each, $2 50 per 10, $17.50 per 100.
2 years, well branched, 25c each, 2.00 for 10, 12.00 per 100.

Nudiflorum. A desirable deciduous variety. Produces yellow blooms in great abundance during March.
Officinalis (Star Jasmine.) White, sweet scented flowers in April. A popular old variety.
Reevesii. An evergreen variety producing yellow blooms in summer and fall.

LONICERA

(Honeysuckle)

Strong 3 year plants, 40 cents each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100.
2 years, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, 2 for 10, 15 per 100.

Aurea Reticulata. Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgica (Belgian.) Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

Brownii (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong rapid grower, with orange scarlet flowers.

Heckrotti. Flowers rose colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Jasminoides (African Jasmine). Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in April and May. A valuable hardy climber.

Variegatum. A beautiful variegated form of the above. Very effective for covering low walls or rock work.

ROSES

Plants on own roots, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.
Budded.....35 cents each, 3 for 10, 25 per 100.

For varieties, see under head of Roses. Pages 37-38.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES GRANDIFLORA

(Potato Vine)

25 cents each, $2.00 for 10.

Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen.

VINCA VARIEGATA

(Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle)

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Leaves with beautiful silvery variegation. Fine for walls and rockwork.

WISTARIA--(Grafted)

Extra strong, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.
25 cents each, 2 for 10.

Frutescens Magnifica. (Own roots). Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.

Sinensis (Chinese Purple). The best of all, with handsome racemes of light purlish single flowers produced in immense quantities.

Sinensis Alba. A white flowering variety; a beautiful graceful climber.

Sinensis fl. pl. (Double purple). A double variety; rather shy bloomer while young, but afterwards covered with long racemes of flowers.

Ornamental Hedge Plants.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET HEDGE AND CEDRUS DEODARA.

ARBORVITÆ

(Biota)

AUREA (SEEDLINGS) GOLDEN.

2 years, transplanted, 8 to 10 inches, fine compact plants, $10 per 100.

INTERMEDIA, PYRAMIDAL GREEN.

2 to 3 feet, $12 per 100.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

Strong, well branched plants, 12 to 18 inches high, $2 for 10, $10 per 100, $80 per 1000.

A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changes to coppery red in Autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low growing hedge.

CERASUS CAROLINIANA

(PRUNUS CAROLINIANA)

Wild Orange, Mock Orange of the South.

1 year seedlings, 8 to 10 inches, $3 per 100, $25 per 1000.

This well known hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge, and is becoming very popular. We offer a fine stock of young plants. The large plants are difficult to transplant, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

(Japan Hardy Orange)

One year, 12 to 18 inches, $3 per 100, $15 per 1000.

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. It is entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart.

CYDONIA JAPONICA--(Pyrus Japonica)

(Japan Quince) (Fire Bush)

Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches) $10 per 100, $70 per 1000.

A most desirable deciduous hedge plant. The flowers vary from red to several shades of pink, appearing early in the spring, before the leaves start into growth.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE

(True)

(Amoor River Privet)

Well branched, 24 to 30 inches, $5 per 100. $40 per 1000.
18 to 24 inches, 4 per 100, 30 per 1000.

Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the Southern States. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in Western North Carolina, and is equally successful in South Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set, cut back to 8 to 10 inches in order to make a dense hedge.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLUIM

(California Privet)

3 to 4 feet, well branched.....$8 per 100, $60 per 1000.
24 to 30 inches, nicely branched, 4 per 100, 30 per 1000.

This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*.

ROSE, MARIE FAVIE

(Polyantha)

$4 for 50. $8 per 100.

This makes a very ornamental hedge of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as they are in constant bloom from early spring until frost. May be planted two feet apart.

Pale rose changing to white. Flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyanthas this is the most desirable for hedges, as it blooms most profusely from early spring until frost, and is hardy in the Northern States.

SPIRÆA; ANTHONY WATERER

15 to 18 inches, strong bushy plants, $10 per 100.

This makes a beautiful low growing hedge, foliage beautifully variegated green, red and white. Flowers dark crimson.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII

(Thunberg's Spiræa)

10 to 12 inches, $8 per 100, $60 per 1000.

Of dwarf habit, branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall. Flowers small, white, which appear very early in March. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low growing hedge.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII AT FRUITLAND.

Coniferous Evergreens.

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the Southern States and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collection of Biotas, Cupressinæ, etc., comprise many new and valuable varieties.

Most of these plants are grown in pots from the time they are propagated, or during part of the year in open ground, and potted off in fall.

Biotas and Retinosporas, which always form a mass of fibrous roots, are grown in open ground, but lifted for shipment with their roots in a ball of earth, which reduces the loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens which can only be furnished from the open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.

Prices for plants grown in 4 and 6 inch pots, or from open ground 50 cents each.
10 plants, our selection of varieties, $4, or 100 for $25.
We can supply fine specimen plants of many varieties at $1 to 10 each, according to size.

ARBORVITÆ

ASIATIC SECTION

Plants from Open Ground.

BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA.

4 to 6 feet, beautiful specimens	$2.00 each
3 feet	1.00 each
24 to 30 inches	.75 cents each, $6 for 10
20 to 24 inches	.50 cents each, 4 for 10

BIOTA AUREA NANA

A new variety originated by us. Growth more erect than the Aurea, foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metalic tint, others suffused with green.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

(Berckmans Golden Arborvitæ)

12 to 15 inches high....50 cents each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100.
18 to 20 inches high....75 cents each, 6 for 10, 50 per 100.

The most popular of all Biotas. A new variety, which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit, a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses the old *Biota Aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. This plant is very effective for window boxes and for tubs in exposed places where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants.

BIOTA AUREA PYRAMIDALIS.

(Originated by us)

30 to 36 inches .....75 cents each, $6 for 10.
20 to 24 inches .....50 cents each, 4 for 10.

Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds measures 18 feet in height and is 16 years old.

NOTE—The last three described sub-varieties were selected from a lot of 10,000 seedlings, and are of transcendant values.

BIOTA JAPONICA FILIFORMIS

36 to 40 inches, beautiful specimens	$2.50 each
Fine specimens, 30 inches	1.00 each
18 to 24 inches	.75 cents each
12 to 15 inches	.50 cents each

A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage; of compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries, also desirable for tubs Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet.

BIOTA SEEDLINGS

Intermedia Green.

6 feet, beautiful compact plants.....$3.00 each.
4 to 5 feet.....$1.00 each, $7.50 for 10, 60 per 100
3 to 4 feet.....50 each, 3.00 for 10, 25 per 100
2 to 3 feet.....25 each, 2.00 for 10, 15 per 100

Of erect and compact growth.

BIOTA ROSEDALE

20 to 24 inches.....75 cents each, $6 for 10
15 to 18 inches.....50 cents each, 4 for 10.

A new variety which originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. A very desirable novelty.

ARBORVITÆ

AMERICAN SECTION

THUYA GLOBOSA

20 to 24 inches, 75 cents each.
15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each.

Of spherical and compact growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

THUYA GIGANTEA

(Lobbii, Pacific Coast Arborvitæ)

20 to 24 inches, very compact.....75 cents each $6 for 10.
15 to 18 inches.....50 cents each, 4 for 10.

A tall growing species with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

THUYA PEABODY

12 to 15 inches.....50 cents each, $4 for 10

Of dwarf, compact growth. Foliage of bright, golden color, which it retains throughout the summer.

THUYA REIDII

Very heavy specimens, $2.00 each.
25 cents, 50 cents and 1.00 each.

A dwarf variety of slow growth and very compact habit.

☞All the above Arborvitæs have abundant small roots, and transplant well from open ground.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI.

(Fortune's Yew)

24 to 30 inches, heavy, from 5-in pots, $1.00 each, $7.50 per 10.
12 to 15 inches, from 4-in. pots, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.

This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth, leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Produces purple fruit about one-half inch in diameter. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA

12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.

Large pyramidal tree with upright leading shoots, rigid leaves, glaucous green with a silvery hue. Somewhat similar to Cedrus Deodara in growth. Attains a height of 50 to 75 feet.

CEDRUS DEODARA

(The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains)

4 to 5 feet, heavy.....$ each.
3 feet.....$1 each, 8 for 10.
20 to 24 inches.....75 cents each, 6 for 10.
12 to 15 inches.....50 cents each, 4 for 10.

A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet, foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock.

CUPRESSUS

Cypress

24 to 36 inches.....75 cents each, $6 for 10
18 to 24 inches.....50 cents each, 4 for 10

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and subtropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit and growth, from feathery drooping branches to others more erect and formal snape.

Australis (Frenela Australis). Of rapid growth and quite compact, with delicate thread-like foliage. Very scarce. 60 to 70 feet.

Elegans. Foliage feathery, of glaucous tint.

Excelsa. Erect growth; foliage of ashy hue. 25 to 30 feet.

Funebris (Funeral Cypress). Of rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

Glauca. With foliage of ashy-green; rapid, upright grower.

Lawsoniana. Of fine, compact habit; foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to subvarieties. It sports from seed. Maximum height, 20 to 30 feet.

Lawsoniana Pyramidalis. Erect growth. Foliage dark green.

Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). In California this is extensively planted for hedges and windbreaks. It forms here a fine tree, 25 to 40 feet high, with spreading branches, and dark, bright green foliage.

Majestica. Foliage ashy green; branches slightly pendulous. 30 to 40 feet.

Sempervirens Horizontalis. Rapid grower, with spreading branches. 50 to 60 feet.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis (Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress.) Of compact and shaft-like habit. 60 to 80 feet.

Sempervirens Royalli, or **Whitleyana.** The most shaft-like of the group. Forms a main stem from which short and small branches radiate.

Variegata (Chamæcyparis). A beautiful variety, with variegated foliage. Very distinct and conspicuous tree; growth somewhat open.

CEDRUS DEODARA.

JUNIPERUS

(The Juniper Tree)

COMMUNIS. (Common Juniper.)

Strong, bushy plants, 3 ft..... 75 cents each.
Strong, bushy plants, 4 to 4½ ft. ..... $1 each.

A very desirable variety, with procumbent, spreading, or erect branches, sometimes forming a tree forty feet high.

HIBERNICA. (Irish Juniper.)

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet, very heavy.....	$1.00	$8.00	
2 to 3 feet, heavy.....	50	4.00	$30.00
15 to 18 inches.	25	2.00	15.00

A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

JAPONICA. (Japanese Juniper.)

18 to 24 inches..... 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10.

Bright green, of spreading habit, branches somewhat procumbent. A beautiful variety.

JAPONICA AUREA VARIEGATA. (Golden Variegated Japan Juniper.)

24 to 30 inches, beautiful plant, $1.00 each; $4.00 for 10
15 to 18 inches..... 50 cents each

Very dwarf. Foliage spotted green.

OBLONGA. (Nepaul)

Extra heavy specimens, 4 ft high 3 ft spread $3.00 each.
4 feet, very bushy..... 1.00 each.
24 inches..... 50 cents each

Upright habit, with slender diverging, and recurving branches. Bright green. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

SINENSIS AGENTEA VARIEGATA. (Variegated Japanese Juniper.)

36 inches..... $1.00 each.
24 inches..... 75 cents each.
15 to 18 inches..... 50 cents each.

Foliage somewhat similar to Juniperus Japonica but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifuliy variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. It is a fine variety.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS AT FRUITLAND

SUECICA. (Swedish Juniper.)

24 to 36 inches..... 50 cents each; $4.00 for 10
15 to 18 inches..... 25 cents each; 2.00 for 10.

Foliage light green, very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS

(California Arborvitæ)

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
36 to 40 ins., very heavy, grafted plants.	$1.25	$10 00	
30 to 36 ins., heavy, grafted plants.....	75	6.00	$50.00
18 to 24 ins., grafted plants.....	50	4 00	35 00

A magnificent, rapid-growing conifer, with erect, short branches; bright green, feathery foliage, in form of fans. 75 to 100 feet.

PINUS

(Pine Family)

Abies Concolor (Colorado Fir). A beautiful and stately tree, with silvery-green foliage. Very desirable for the Piedmont section. 10 to 12 inches, 50 cents each.

Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular species, extensively cultivated in the Northern sections of the continent, but succeeding only to a moderate extent at the South. It is well suited to the mountain districts. 24 inches, 50 cents each; 15 to 18 inches, 25 cents, $2.00 for 10.

Abies Pectinata (European Silver Fir). A fine tree, with spreading, horizontal branches and broad, silvery foliage. 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10.

Pinus Excelsa (Bhotan Pine). Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." 18 to 20 inches, 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10.

PODOCARPUS JAPONICA

(Japan Podocarpus)

15 to 18 inches, bushy plants..... 75 cents each, $5.00 for 10.
10 to 12 inches, from 4-inch pots.... 50 cents each, 4 00 for 10.

A medium size tree, compact, and rather bushy habit. Leaves bright dark green. A beautiful variety for cemetery planting. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

KORAIANA. (Korean Podocarpus),

18 to 24 inches..... 75 cents each, $6.00 for 10.
15 to 18 inches..... 50 cents each, 4.00 for 10.

A handsome variety, of bushy habit, with narrow dark green foliage. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

RETINOSPORA

(Chamæcyparis) (Japan Cypress.)

This is a most valuable genus of small trees and shrubs from Japan. Very hardy and desirable on account of the delicacy of foliage and great variety of colors, Many have very fine and fern-like foliage. Most effective as single specimens, or for planting in masses, also valuable for winter decoration in pots or tubs. All of our Retinosporas have been several times sheared, and are therefore very compact and handsome, and should not be confused with specimens which have not been trimmed.

FILIFERA. (Thread Branched Retinospora)

15 to 18 inches..... 50 cents each.

A unique variety, with light green thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches. Of medium height.

OBTUSA NANA.

15 to 18 inches,..... $1.00 each.

This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes. Foliage rich, dark green. Very dwarf and compact.

PISIFERA or PEA-FRUITED.

24 to 30 inches; very compact..... $1.00 each, $8.00 for 10.
15 to 18 inches. compact..... 50 cents each, 4.00 for 10.

Of dwarf growth, slender branches, with small glaucous leaves

PISIFERA ARGENTEA.

24 inches..... $1.00 each.
18 inches..... 75 cents each.
15 inches..... 50 cents each.

Very dwarf. Compact foliage, tipped silvery.

RETINOSPORA--Continued

PLUMOSA, or PLUME LIKE.

5 to 6 feet, beautiful compact sheared specimens, 3 feet in diameter .....$5.00 each.
3½ to 4 feet, sheared specimens, very compact, 24 to 36 inches in diameter.....$3.50 each
24 to 30 inches, very compact .....75 cents each, $6 for 10.
15 to 18 inches.....50 cents each, 4 for 10.

A rapid growing variety with exquisite foliage, and slender drooping branches. Very handsome. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

PLUMOSA AUREA—(Golden Retinospora)

3 to 4 feet, beautiful, compact, sheared plants..$3.00 each.
20 to 24 inches, " " " " ... 1.00 each.
15 to 18 inches, " " " " .50 each, $4.00 for 10.

This is one of the best, hardiest, and most desirable Retinosporas. It is a vigorous grower. Will retain its color constantly, and when in growth is especially attractive. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

SQUARROSA SIEBOLDII

15 to 18 inches.....50 cents each, $4 for 10.

Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish-green changing to purplish-green in winter. A very fine and conspicuous variety.

SQUARROSA VEITCHII

36 to 40 inches, very compact, sheared ....$2 each.
24 to 30 inches, very compact..... 1 each.
15 to 18 inches .....50 cents each. 4 for 10.

Rapid grower, foliage light bluish green. Very handsome. Distinct from all other sorts. Heath-like foliage. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

TAXUS

(Yew)

12 to 15 inches, bushy plants.....50 cents each, $4 for 10.

Baccatta (English Yew). Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

Cuspidata (Japanese). Very hardy variety; spreading habit. Foliage light green. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

THUYOPSIS BOREALIS

(CHAMÆCYPARIS NUTKAENSIS)

(Yellow Cedar)

24 to 30 inches, very bushy .....$1 each.
12 to 15 inches .....50c each, 4 for 10.

With upright branches, pendulous at the extremities. Foliage dark green. A very handsome conifer. 50 to 60 feet.

Ornamental Grasses

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE.

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large plumy heads. When planted in masses or groups their great value is brought out.

EULALIA JAPONICA

Large clumps from open ground, 50c to $1 each. From 3-inch pots, 25 cents each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

Variegata. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

Zebrina (Zebra Striped). Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

GYNERIUM

(Pampas Grass)

25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Argenteum (White Pampas). With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite.

Elegans (White Pampas—New). Plumes silvery white, upon very large stems; blooms early. A graceful new variety that is bound to become popular. The large plumes when dried, make a splendid addition to a bouquet of dried grasses.

PAMPAS GRASS AT FRUITLAND.

Roi des Roses (Pink Pampas). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free blooming and compact growing. New variety.

Roses

Open Ground Roses are our specialty in the ornamental line. We import all the new varieties of seeming merit and give them a careful test, retaining only the best. The same course is pursued in regard to new roses of American origin. So our patrons can rest assured that our collection includes only the best varieties.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING.

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When Planting cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning. After the first killing frost most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons, who order late in the spring; they state that the flowers produced on their roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For "aphis," "thrips" "rose slugs," and other insects infesting roses, spray plants with a solution of Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

For Rose Slug spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose leaf hopper spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot, or spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Roses on their Own Roots--for Open Ground Cultivation.

All the Roses in this Collection are Everblooming, except those specially noted in separate lists.

PRICES--GENERAL COLLECTION OF BEST VARIETIES.

Purchaser's selection.....25 cents each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.
Our selection, in 50 or 100 varieties..... 2.00 for 10, 15 per 100.

HYBRID REMONTANT

John Hopper. Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full; profuse bloomer.

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine; large and very full.

Mme. Alfred Carriere. Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged flesh. Free and constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

Madame Plantier. (Hybrid Noisette). Pure white, of medium size; foliage rather small. Desirable variety for massing. In early spring flowers are produced in great abundance.

NOISETTE

And Other Climbers

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (New). This variety originated in our nurseries. We have given it a thorough trial and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous growing Climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

Dorothy Perkins. This is said to be a Hybrid of Wichuraiana and Madame Gabriel Luizet. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, and are borne in clusters from 10 to 30, and are very double, of a beautiful shell pink color. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable new climbing rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Strong field grown plants, 25 cents each, $2.00 per 10, $15.00 per 100.

E. V. Hermanos. Deep rose, salmon center; large flower; very double. Vigorous grower.

Woodland Margaret. White; vigorous climber.

POLYANTHA ROSES

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and teas. They are everblooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small but very double flowers. Growth slender and dwarf.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Marie Favie. Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. It is hardy in the Northern States. Strong, field-grown plants $8 per 100.

In addition to the above list, we can supply a limited number of about fifteen other good sorts.

TEA ROSES

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, of delicate structure; profuse bloomers; fragrant and desirable.

Bon Silene. Deep salmon, rose and carmine. Free bloomer. Only good in bud.

Bridesmaid. The most popular pink Tea Rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improvement on Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Comtesse de Breteuil. Salmon rose-shaded peach.

Duchesse de Brabrant (Comtesse de Labarthe). Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

Gruss an Teplitz (Crimson Hermosa). Rich scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson as the large flowers mature. Very fragrant. Free, strong grower. Profuse bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt. A sport of Safrano. Light yellow.

Madame Camille. Rosy salmon; very large flowers; rather coarse. A fine bloomer and very satisfactory variety.

Madame Etienne. Bright rosy flesh. Very fine.

Madame Francisca Kruger. Blush, salmon center. Very desirable.

Madame Jeanne Sisley (China). White, slightly tinged pink. Flowers of large size, very full.

Maman Cochet. Coral pink, beautifully shaded rose.

Mrs. Degraw. Light Rose.

Safrano. Buff; fine in bud.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. Bright rose-tinted, white and dark rose center.

White Maman Cochet. Snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged blush; otherwise identical to Maman Cochet, of which it is a sport,

In addition to the above, we can supply a limited number of twenty-five other varieties.

Cyclopedia of American Horticulture

Edited by Prof L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University. A monumental work of the utmost value to every grower. Comprising suggestions for cultivation of trees and plants, with minute descriptions of the species of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants sold in the United States and Canada. Together with geographical and biographical sketches. This work is thoroughly up-to-date and is indispensable to every progressive horticulturist. In four large royal quarto volumes illustrated with 2,800 original engravings and 50 full-page plates. Price $20.

Roses Budded Upon Manetti Stock

Price of plants, budded low.....35 cents each, $3 for 10.
When selection is left to us, $25 per 100 plants, all distinct, or $12.50 for 50 plants.

(Read the following carefully.)

Some varieties of Roses are almost impossible to propagate upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are **especially desirable for Florida and warm climates**, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. **Do not overlook this.**

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. (See photograph on this page). If this is neglected the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from 7 to 9 leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

BOURBON ROSES

Princess Imperial Victoria. A sport from Malmaison, Flowers white, tinted yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

CLIMBING NOISETTE AND CLIMBING TEA

Captain Christy (Climbing). Blush, rosy center. Beautiful, but will sometimes revert to the bush form.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.

Devoniensis (Climbing). White, flesh center.

Elie de Beauvillain. Soft rose, salmon center. Vigorous grower. Very good.

Lamarque. Pure white.

MARECHAL NEIL. Deep chrome-yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all yellow climbing Roses.

Meteor, Climbing. Dark velvety crimson; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Robert Peary. Climbing K. A. Victoria. A beautiful climber. Vigorous grower. Will sometimes revert to the bush form.

Niphetos, Climbing. A sport from the bush form; habit very vigorous; flowers pure white; buds long; a great acquisition.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red; of good form and vigorous habit. Best red climber.

Reve d'Or, or Climbing Safrano. Deep coppery yellow.

Solfaterre. Light canary yellow; vigorous climber. An old favorite.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. A climbing form of this popular old rose.

Waltham No. 3. Very fine spring and autumn-blooming climber. Dark Crimson.

Wooton. Bright magenta red, richly shaded crimson. Very double. A fine climber.

BUDDED ROSE. A—Budded Part. B—Manetti Suckers.

HYBRID REMONTANT

American Beauty. Color a deep shade of rose; large; cupped; fragrant; excellent. Dwarf grower.

Dr. Henon. Pure white, full and well formed. Flowers borne on upright stems.

Queen of Edgeley. This is a sport of the American Beauty, similar to that variety in habit, but color is soft rich pink. Will sometimes revert to the color of the parent.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA

Augustine Guinoisseau (White LaFrance). Large, white, tinted rose.

Christine de Noue. Very large and full. Deep purplish red; center lake and clear purple.

Etoile de Lyon. Rich, golden yellow, vigorous grower, and free bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This we consider the finest white Tea Rose we have ever grown. Buds large and pointed; flowers very double, creamy center; plant strong and healthy grower.

LaFrance. Silvery peach; excellent, but poor grower.

Madame Caroline Testout. One of the best of the newer roses. Of the La France type, but clear pink; large, free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Meteor. Deep crimson; velvety.

(In addition to the varieties above described, we can supply a limited number of plants of about 50 other fine sorts).

The Book of the Rose

By Rev. A. Foster-Melliar, M. A., Rector of Spraughton, Suffolk. This charming book by the Rev. A. Foster-Melliar should be read and re-read by all lovers of this particular flower as well as all rose-growers. It is as fascinating as a novel. After the introduction, the history and classification of the rose is given. Chapters are devoted to situation and soil, laying out beds and protection, pruning, stocks, propagation, pests, roses under glass, exhibiting, manners and customs, selection and a calendar of operations. The book is beautifully illustrated. 380 pages, 11mo. Cloth, $1.75.

The Formal Garden in England

By Reginald Bloomfield, M. M., F. S. A., author of "A History of Renaissance Architecture in England." This volume is a short account of the Formal Garden in England, and will be found a very readable book. It is illustrated from drawings by Mr. Thomas. 260 pages, illustrated, 12m. Cloth, $3.00.

Subtropical Division

Fruit Department.

Varieties included in this division have given successful results in the Southern coast belt and Florida, and in subtropical countries where Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches can be cultivated. The periods of maturity will vary more or less, according to localities. For descriptions, see pages 6 to 16.

APPLES

Early-ripening varieties are preferable for extreme Southern sections.

Prices of standard trees, 2 years old, well branched, 15 cents each, $1.50 for 10, $12 per 100.
1 year old, 4 to 6 feet, single stem and partly branched, 10 cents each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

Astrachan Red.
Early Harvest.
Early Red Margaret.
Gravenstein.
Hominy.
Horse.
Kansas Queen.
May Pippin.
Oldenburg.
Red June.
Yellow Transparent.

APRICOTS

Price, 25 cents, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

They ripen from beginning of May to June. The best varieties are:

Early Golden (Dubois).
Moorpark or **Peach.**
Roman.
Royal.
St. Ambrose.

FIGS

2 years old, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.
1 year old, 20 cents each, $1 50 for 10, $10 per 100.

PEACHES

Price of trees, 4 to 6 feet, heavy, 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100, $60 per 1000.
3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

Select List of Common or Persian Type

The following have given excellent results in sections of West Florida.

Freestones

Alexander.
Belle.
Carman.
Elberta.
Hiley.
Mountain Rose.
Red River.
Waddell.

Chinese Type

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the Persian type and will give good results much further South, but are best adapted to the higher lands of West Florida.

Berenice (Free).
General Lee (Cling).
Greensboro (Free).
Oriole (Cling).
Syiphide (Cling).
Thurber (Free).

PEACHES--June Buds.

We can supply fine June buds, 1 to 2 feet at $5 per 100, $25 per 1000 of the following varieties:

Alexander.
Belle.
Carman.
Elberta.
Greensboro.
Hiley.
Sneed.
Thurber.
Waddell.

PEARS

Oriental Varieties

Prices of trees, 1 year old, standard, whips and partly branched, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Garber.
Hawaii.
Kelffer.
LeConte,
Smith's.

European Varieties

Prices of trees, one year, standard, 4 feet and up, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Standard trees are best for the sandy soils of Florida, and the coast, and early or midsummer varieties are preferable.

Alamo.
Bartlett.
Belle Lucrative.
Beurre Superfin.
Claps.
Duchesse.

PERSIMMONS--JAPANESE

See page 10.

PLUMS--JAPANESE

See pages 10 and 11.

NUT BEARING TREES

For prices, see pages 12 and 13.

WALNUTS. Early bearing.

WALNUTS (Japan). Juglans, Cordiformis and Sieboldiana.

PECANS. Louisiana Paper Shell (Seedlings).

PECANS. (Grafted and budded). **Bolton, Pride** st when **Coast, Frotscher, Stuart and Van Deman.**

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

For descriptions, see page 15.

Elæagnus Edulis (Japan Oleaster.)
See page 15.

Eriobotrya Japonica (Medlar, Loquat).
See page 15.

Giant Japan Medlar.
See page 15.

Mulberry, Hick's and Downing.
See page 15.

Olives, Picholine.
See page 15.

Pomegranates, Spanish Ruby and Subacid.
See page 15.

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

See page 14.

Wilson's Early.
Erie.
Early Cluster.

DEWBERRIES

See page 14.

Austin's Improved.

STRAWBERRIES

See page 14.

Excelsior.
Hoffman.
Lady Thompson.
Michel.
Sample.
Nick Ohmer.
Tubbs.
Wilsons.

GRAPES

See page 16.

Amber.
Berckmans.
Delaware.
Elvira.
Ives.
Moore's Diamond.
Niagara.
Norton's Virginia.
Flowers.
Scuppernong.
Thomas.

Fruit-Bearing and Economic Subtropical Trees and Plants

CITRUS FRUIT

(Oranges, Kinkans, Lemons. Etc.

After many years test, we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon Citrus Trifoliata (Hardy Orange). This stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange Belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. These plants are most desirable for growing in tubs in greenhouses and conservatories. The increasing demand for our plants speaks for itself. All plants have been pot-grown and are shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. In this manner the growth of the plants is not checked.

KINKAN or KUM KWAT

Round (Marumi) **and Oblong** (Nagami).

2 years, grafted plants, 15 to 18 ins., bushy, 75 cents each.

2 years, grafted plants, 10 to 12 ins., bushy, 50 cents each, $3.50 for 10, $25.00 per 100.

The plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

nificent.

LEMON

Large, well branched specimens, 4 to 5 feet.....$5.00 each.

Large, well branched specimens, 3½ to 4 feet....$4.00 each.

3 feet, nicely branched.....$2.00 each.

30 inches, nicely branched.....$1.00 each.

18 to 24 inches, nicely branched.75 cents each, $6.00 per 10.

15 to 18 inches, nicely branched.50 cents each, $4.00 per 10.

AMERICAN WONDER, BELAIR, GENOA, LAMB'S, SICILY, VALLAFRANCA and VARIEGATED.

LIMES

Same size and prices as Lemons.

TAHAITI and **SWEET.**

ORANGES

20 to 24 inches, very bushy.....$1.00 each, $7.50 for 10.

15 to 18 inches, very bushy.....75 cents each, $5.00 for 10.

12 inches, bushy.....50 cents each, $3.50 for 10, $25.00 per 100.

De Colmar, DuRoi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Navel or Pernambuco, Satsuma or Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelp's Tangerine, Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine.

OTAHEITE, or CHINESE DWARF ORANGE

8 to 10 inches.....25 cents each, $2.00 for 10.

Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

Same sizes and prices as Oranges.

In the past few years this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness.

CAMPHOR (Cinnamomum Camphora)

(The Camphor Tree)

Prices of Plants, all Pot-grown:

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 years, 5 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched	$1.00	$7.50	$.....
3 years, 30 to 36 inches, well branched.	.50	3.00	.....
2 years, 24 inches, stocky.....	.25	2 00	15.00
1 year, 12 to 15 inches.....	.15	1.25	10.00

GRAFTED ORANGE—TWO YEARS.

We have an immense stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground are not readily transplanted. This tree is perfectly hardy and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce.

EUGENIA JAMBOS

(Rose Apple)

Large plants, 36 to 40 inches.....50 cents each.

An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar-of-rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly.

GUAVA

(Psidium)

RED CATTLEY. (Cattleyanum).

12 to 15 inches, pot-grown.....25 cents each, $2.00 per 10.

A small tree of tall bush, producing the well known Cattley Guava.

YELLOW CATTLEY. (Lucidum).

15 to 18 inches.....25 cents each, $2.00 per 10, $15.00 per 100.

Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley, sweeter and of much better quality. Very refreshing when eaten raw. Wonderfully prolific. The best of all for jellies.

VANILLA AROMATICA

(The True Vanilla Plant (Climbing).

Extra strong pot-plants from 3-inch pots, 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10, $30.00 per 100.

Strong pot-plants.....25 cents each, $2.00 for 10, $28 00 per 100.

Green-house Department.

The great increase in the demand for Palms, Azaleas, Camellias and Hardy Ornamental Shrubs and Plants in the past few years, has thoroughly convinced us that this is **"A DAY OF SPECIALTIES,"** and therefore we have discontinued growing a general line of bedding and greenhouse plants, such as Geraniums, Heliotropes, Salvias, Cannas, etc.

The space heretofore occupied in our greenhouses by such plants is now devoted to producing a few specialties which are grown in *immense quantities.* The plants offered are in the best possible condition.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

ACACIA FARNESIANA
(Popinac)

Strong plants, 25 and 50 cents each.

Flowers yellow, in balls, and emitting a delightful violet fragrance; an excellent winter bloomer. Hardy at Savannah.

ALALMANDA

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Cathartica. Shrubby plant; flowers handsome, yellow; profuse bloomer. Very desirable, both as a house and bedding plant.

Hendersonii. Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA
(Norfolk Island Pine)

24 inches	$3.00 each.
18 to 20 inches, from 5-inch pots	2.00 each.
15 inches, from 5-inch pots	1.50 each.
10 to 12 inch, from 4-inch pots	1.00 each.

This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

ASPARAGUS

Extra strong plants, from 6-inch pots	$1.00 each.
Extra strong plants, from 5-inch pots	.75 each.
Extra strong plants, from 4-inch pots	.50 each, $3.00 for 10.
Extra strong plants, from 3-inch pots	.25 each, 1.75 for 10.

Plumosus Nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green.

Sprengeri. A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

BIGNONIA

25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Speciosa. Climber. Flowers pink, stained purple; blooms profusely in spring, and is hardy at Savannah.

Venusta. Climber. Rich orange; winter bloomer for conservatory; is a most desirable variety for Florida, where it produces a wealth of brilliant flowers during winter.

Caladiums.

Fancy Leaved.

DRY BULBS READY IN NOVEMBER.

1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, 25 cents each, $2.00 for 10, $12.00 per 100.

⅝ to ⅞ inches in diameter, 20 cents each, 1.50 for 10, 10.00 per 100.

This magnificent genus of plants has in the last few years become very popular, both for decorating the conservatory, greenhouse and for window-boxes. They are also admirably adapted for planting in the open ground.

They do best in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the heat of the afternoon sun, and if the ground is well enriched will not fail to please the most fastidious. As soon as all danger of frost is past in the spring the plants or bulbs can be set out in the open ground.

In the fall after the growth is finished, take up the bulbs and keep them in a warm, dry place, either in sand or charcoal, and in the spring they can again be set out.

Our collection comprises over fifty of the best and most distinct varieties, including over twenty-five of the new Brazilian sorts.

A description of the wonderful combination of colors and beautiful blending of shades in these plants is impossible. In some the leaves are bright red with darker veins; some have a delicate rose-colored center, shading off to white; others are pure white and so transparent that writing held beneath the leaf may be readily deciphered through it. Many varieties **are as brightly colored and as delicately beautiful as flowers.** A bed of these grand plants will not disappoint you.

If the bulbs are started in a green house in December and potted frequently while in growth, they will make a most magnificent display in the house until all danger of frost is past in the spring, when they can be set in open ground if desired. Otherwise by having the plants repotted as needed they can be kept in growth in greenhouses continuously from January until October.

Carnations

READY OCTOBER 1st.

Strong field grown plants from 3 to 4-inch pots, 25 cents each, $2.00 for 10, $15 per 100.

We offer twelve of the best standard sorts in all the favorite rich shades of red, pink, crimson, yellow, striped, white, etc.

Plant in open ground early in April, and pinch in the flower stems which first appear. This will make bushy plants; again pinch in all flower stems during August, and pot off end of September. This will give strong plants for winter blooming in a pit or cool green house, where ample ventilation is provided. Use 4-inch pots when lifting the plants from the open ground.

Amazindy. Variegated.
Dorothy. A fine clear, deep pink.
Eldorado. Profitable yellow.
Flora Hill. Large white.
Gen. Maceo. Dark crimson.
Genevieve Lord. Light pink.
G. H. Crane. Fine red.
Mary Wood. White, flaked pink.
McRichmond. Good red.
Mrs. Frances Joost. Clear pink.
Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson. Cerise pink.
Viola Allen. Variegated.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

(POT GROWN)

10 plants, in 10 best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes ..... $ .75
50 plants, in 50 best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes 3.00
100 plants, in 50 or more best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes 5.00

Our present stock contains **nothing but superior sorts.** To fully describe the peculiar shades and colors, and the great variety of forms, would not be possible within the limits of this catalog. **We will in every instance send only the most distinct varieties. and include many of the leading sorts of 1903.**

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—If for **open ground** plant in any good soil, well fertilized, and from end of March until June; if for **winter blooming** in the house, the plants should be lifted from the open ground during **September**, potted in 8 or 10-inch pots, and removed to a cool greenhouse or kept well sheltered from the sun. Should **very large flowers** be desired, such as are seen at special exhibitions, all the buds but one upon one stem should be pinched off as soon as they appear. This is termed "**disbudding**" and enables the production of flowers 6 or more inches in diameter. While such enormous flowers can be produced by this process, it must be borne in mind that by allowing the plant to perfect all the flowers which it produces, the latter will not average half the size of those produced by the "disbudding" process. Many varieties will remain in full bloom until Christmas if kept in a cool greenhouse.

DRACÆNA FRAGRANS

(Dragon Tree)

Specimen plants, 36 inches, very fine, from 7 to 8-in. pots, $3.00 each.
Specimen plants, 24 to 30 inches, from 6-in. pots.....$2.00 each.

A beautiful species from Africa. With broad, deep green leaves of drooping habit. A most decorative and beautiful variety. Of easy culture. Flowers very fragrant.

FERNS

NEPHROLEPIS DAVALLOIDES FURCANS

(Curled Sword Fern)

Fine specimen plants from 8-inch pots ..... $3 00 each.
Fine specimen plants from 6-inch pots ..... 1.50 each.
Fine specimen plants from 5-inch pots ..... 1.00 each.
Fine plants from 4-inch pots ..... .50 each.
Fine plants from 3-inch pots ..... .25 each.

A very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully crested at the tops; feathery foliage.

NEPHROLEPIS EXULTATA BOSTONIENSIS

(Boston Sword Fern)

Beautiful specimens from 8-inch pots ..... $3.00 each.
Beautiful specimens from 6-inch pots ..... 1.00 each.
Beautiful specimens from 5-inch pots ..... .75 each.
Fine plants from 4-inch pots ..... .50 each.
Fine plants from 3-inch pots ..... .25 each.

Fronds are erect and graceful; one of the best and most ornamental ferns ever introduced. Of easy culture.

FICUS ELASTICA

(India Rubber Tree)

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
24 to 30 inches, stocky, 5-inch pots.....	$1.00	$7.50	
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.75	6.00	
12 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.50	4.00	$30.00

This is the well known and popular Rubber plant. Unsurpassed for table and parlor decoration.

FRANCISCEA EXIMIA

25 cents each, $2 for 10; large plants, 50 cents.

A shrubby plant, with flowers opening pale blue and turning white; very fragrant and a profuse bloomer.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Very strong plants from 4-inch pots.....	.50	$4.00	
Very strong plants from 3-inch pots.....	.25	2.00	$15.00

A magnificent plant for bedding or pot culture. Perfectly hardy in South Florida. In this section they should be bedded in open ground in April and potted off in October. The flowers will produce continuously during the entire summer.

Baptiste. Dark red, double.
Carminata Perfecta. Soft carmine rose with crimson eye, single.
Cruentus. Crimson, double.
Double Salmon.
Double Yellow.
Grandiflorus. Single red; very large.
Lambertii. Pale red, single.
Miniata. Vivid red, double. Very beautiful.
Peach Blow. This is a fine new variety. Color a most beautiful shade of clear pink, double.
Sub-Violacea. Crimson-violet, double.
Versicolor. Crimson, mottled white, single.

JASMINUM

(Jasmine)

Very heavy, well-branched plants from 5-inch pots, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.

Very heavy, well-branched plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

Grand Duke. Double white, extremely fragrant.

Maid of Orleans. Semi-double. White, very fragrant.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers single white. Very fragrant; profuse bloomer.

MEYENIA ERECTA

Strong plants, 24 to 30 inches high, 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10.
Strong plants from 3-inch pots.....25 cents each, 2.00 for 10.

Alba. A large shrub. Flowers large white with yellow throat. Almost perpetual bloomer. In Middle Florida this plant is perfectly hardy, and attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. A most desirable and beautiful plant.

Coerulea. Same habit as Meyenia Alba, but with flowers of intense violet with a rich orange throat.

PHYLLANTHUS ROSEA PICTUS

Strong plants from 4 to 5-inch pots, 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10.

A very striking plant; leaves of many colors, rose, bronze, green and white, which gives a mosaic-like effect. A beautiful bedding plant; stands the sun well, and is perfectly hardy in South Florida.

SANSEVIERIA ZEYLANICA

Strong specimen plants from 6-inch pots,..$1.00 each, $8 for 10.
Strong specimen plants from 4 inch pots.. .50 each, 4 for 10.
Strong specimen plants from 3-inch pots.. .25 each, 2 for 10.

A very effective bedding plant, also desirable for house decoration. With sword-like leaves. Dark green, marbled with lighter shade. Very tropical in appearance.

SOLANUM

Strong pot plants 15 cents each, $1.25 for 10.

Azureum, or Seaforthianum (Climber.) A very beautiful form of the Potato vine. Produces numerous bunches of delicate blue flowers with golden anthers; fragrant. This is a most desirable rapid growing climber for Florida.

Wendlandii (Climber). Another form of the potato vine, with large pale lavender flowers produced in immense bunches. A rampant grower.

Palms

Owing to the growing popularity of Palms we are making a specialty of them, and can supply them by the thousand. We devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat houses, where they have free circulation of air, and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting room.

All our Palms being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal heights at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phoenix, Seaforthia, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Use a compost of equal parts of leaf mold, rich garden soil and well decayed cowdung and some bone meal. Give drainage, and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February and smaller ones twice during the summer. *The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and suitable for open ground in Middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.*

ARECA LUTESCENS.

36 inches, 6-inch pots, $2 00 each.
24 to 30 inches, 5-inch pots, 1.00 each.
20 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots, .50 each, $4.00 for 10.
15 to 18 inches, 3-inch pots, .25 each, 2.00 for 10.

Made up plants. Three plants in a pot.

4 feet, very bushy.....$5.00 each.
30 to 36 inches, very bushy..... 3.00 each.

One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems.

ARECA RUBRA.

30 to 36 inches, 4 to 5 characterized leaves 5-inch pots.....75c each, $6 for 10
20 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots .....50c each, 4 for 10
15 to 18 inches, 3-inch pots .....25c each, 2 for 10

Somewhat similar to A. Lutescens, but of coarser growth. Stems red; dark green and reddish green on the young growth.

ARECA LUTESCENS.

*CHAMÆROPS FORTUNEI or EXCELSA

(Chusan Fan Palmetto)

24 to 30 inches, strong plants ... $1.50 each.
15 to 18 inches, strong plants..... .75 each, $6 for 10.
10 to 12 inches ..... .25 each, 2 for 10.

The hardiest of all exotic plants. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.

*CHAMÆROPS GRACILIS

24 to 30 inches, several characterized leaves, 5-inch pots.....$1.00 each, $8 for 10.
18 to 24 inches, 5-inch pots ..... .75 each, 6 for 10.
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots ..... .50 each, 4 for 10.

A very graceful variety with deeply cut fan-shaped leaves.

*COCOS CAMPESTRIS

18 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots.....50 cents each, $4 for 10.

Leaves spreading; recurved. Segments narrow; lanceolate.

*CORPYHA AUSTRALIS

20 to 24 inches, several characterized leaves, 75 cents each, $5.00 for 10.
15 to 18 inches, several characterized leaves, 50 cents each, $4.00 for 10.

Of robust growth, foliage very stiff; dark green. Fan shape. Can stand more cold than Lantanias.

CYCAS REVOLUTA

(Sago Palm)

Stems 5-in. in diameter, 18 to 20 perfect leaves.....$5.00 each,
Stems 5-in. in diameter, 10 to 15 perfect leaves ..... 4.00 each.
Stems 4-in. in diameter, 8 to 10 perfect leaves ..... 2.50 each.
Stems 4-in. in diameter, 6 to 8 perfect leaves ..... 1.50 each.

A valuable decorative plant both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston.

KENTIA

BELMOREANA

Howea, or Curled Leaf Palm

		Each	Per 10
36 to 40 in.,	6 to 7 characterized leaves,	6-7 in. pots, $5.00	
30 to 36 in.,	6 to 7 characterized leaves,	6-in. pots, 3.00	
20 to 24 in.,	6 characterized leaves,	4-in. pots, 1.00	$7 50
18 to 20 in.,	5 characterized leaves,	4-in. pots, .50	4.00
12 to 15 in.,	4 to 5 characterized leaves,	3-in. pots, .35	3.00

A most graceful variety; with beautiful drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular palm grown.

CHAMÆROPS GRACILIS

FOSTERIANA

(Thatch Leaf Palm)

		Each	Per 10
48 in.,	6 to 7 characterized leaves, 7-in. pots,	$5.00	
36 in.,	6 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots,	3.00	
20 to 24 in.,	5 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots,	.50	$4.00
15 to 18 in.,	4 to 5 characterized leaves, 3-in, pots,	.35	3.00

The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than Belmoreana. Stems often of a reddish cast.

NOTE. The above Kentias are the hardiest and most popular in cultivation, and give more general satisfaction as a house plant than any other variety. They are of slow growth and the dust and dry atmosphere of the house does not effect the foliage.

LATANIA BORBONICA

(Chinese Fan Palm)

		Each	Per 10
20-in.,	6 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots,	$1.00	$8.00
18 to 20-in.,	5 to 6 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots,	.75	6.00
15 in.,	3 to 4 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots,	.50	4.00
12 to 15 in.,	2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots,	.35	3.00

The most popular of all the palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes.

LIVISTONA SINENSIS

		Each	Per 10
20 to 30 in.,	5 to 6 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots.	.75c	$6.00
15 to 18 in.,	4 to 5 characterized leaves. 4-in. pots.	.50c	4.00
12 to 15 in.,	2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots.	.35c	3.00

Similar in growth to Latania Borbonica, with broad, fan-shaped leaves, but of more rapid growth.

PANDANUS UTILIS

(Screw Pine)

18 to 20 inches, 5 inch pots .....$1.00 each.
12 to 15 inches, 4-inch pots ..... .75 each.
10 to 12 inches, 4 inch pots ..... .50 each.

This is a valuable and ornamental plant for the center of vases; also for specimen plants. It is of easy cultivation.

KENTIA BELMOREANA.

PANDANUS VEITCHII

(Variegated Screw Pine)

20 to 24 inches, beautiful plants, 6-inch pots....$3.00 each.
15 to 18 inches, beautiful plants, 5 inch pots.... 2.00 each.
12 inches..... 4-inch pots.... 1.00 each.

This is a most attractive and decorative plant. The leaves are a light, shiny green, beautifully striped with pure white and gracefully curled.

PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS.

*PHŒNIX

(The Date Palm)

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and for open ground further south. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 25 degrees. They make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

*CANARIENSIS

	Each	Per 10
20 to 24 in., several characterized leaves, 4-in. pots.	.50c	$4.00
15 to 18 in., 2-4 leaves showing character, 4-in pots.	.35c	3.00

One of the hardiest of the date palms. Foliage narrow and graceful. Very valuable for out-door decoration. Perfectly hardy in Middle Florida. Grows to a large size

*RECLINATA

	Each	Per 10
18 to 20 inches, 3 to 4 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots.	.50c	$4.00

A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth. Of great decorative merit. Glossy, dark green foliage.

*RUPICOLA

	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 in., 2 to 4 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots.	.50c	$4.00

This is the most graceful of all the Phoenix. It has wide-spreading, arching pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long, narrow pinnæ. Dwarf habit.

PALMS---Continued.

*SYLVESTRIS

(Slyvan, or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East India Wine Palm)

	Each	Per 10
20 to 24 in., several characterized leaves, 4-in. pots	50c	$4.00
15 to 18 in., 2-4 leaves showing character, 4-in. pots	35c	3.00

Leaves very long, grayish green; pinnæ numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus. A most valuable variety.

*TENUIS

(Narrow)

	Each	Per 10
20 to 24 in., several characterized leaves, 4-in. pots	50c	$4.00
15 to 18 in., 2-4 leaves showing character, 4-in. pots	35c	3.00

Resembles the common Date Palm, but of more slender growth, and finer in all its parts.

*SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS

or PTYCHOSPERMA CUNNINGHAMIANA

(Illawara Palm)

24 inches, 4-inch pots.....75 cents each, $6.00 per 10.
18 to 20 inches, 5 inch pots.....50 cents each, 4.00 per 10.

An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green. A well known variety.

Our Popular Special Collection of Palms.

These special collections are of good value and have never yet failed to please the purchaser. We will supply the following collection of Palms, selection to be left with us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 to 18 inches high, $3.00.

10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 18 to 24 inches high, $6.00.

10 varieties, 4 to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 30 inches high, $10.00.

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greater distinction in any location.

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